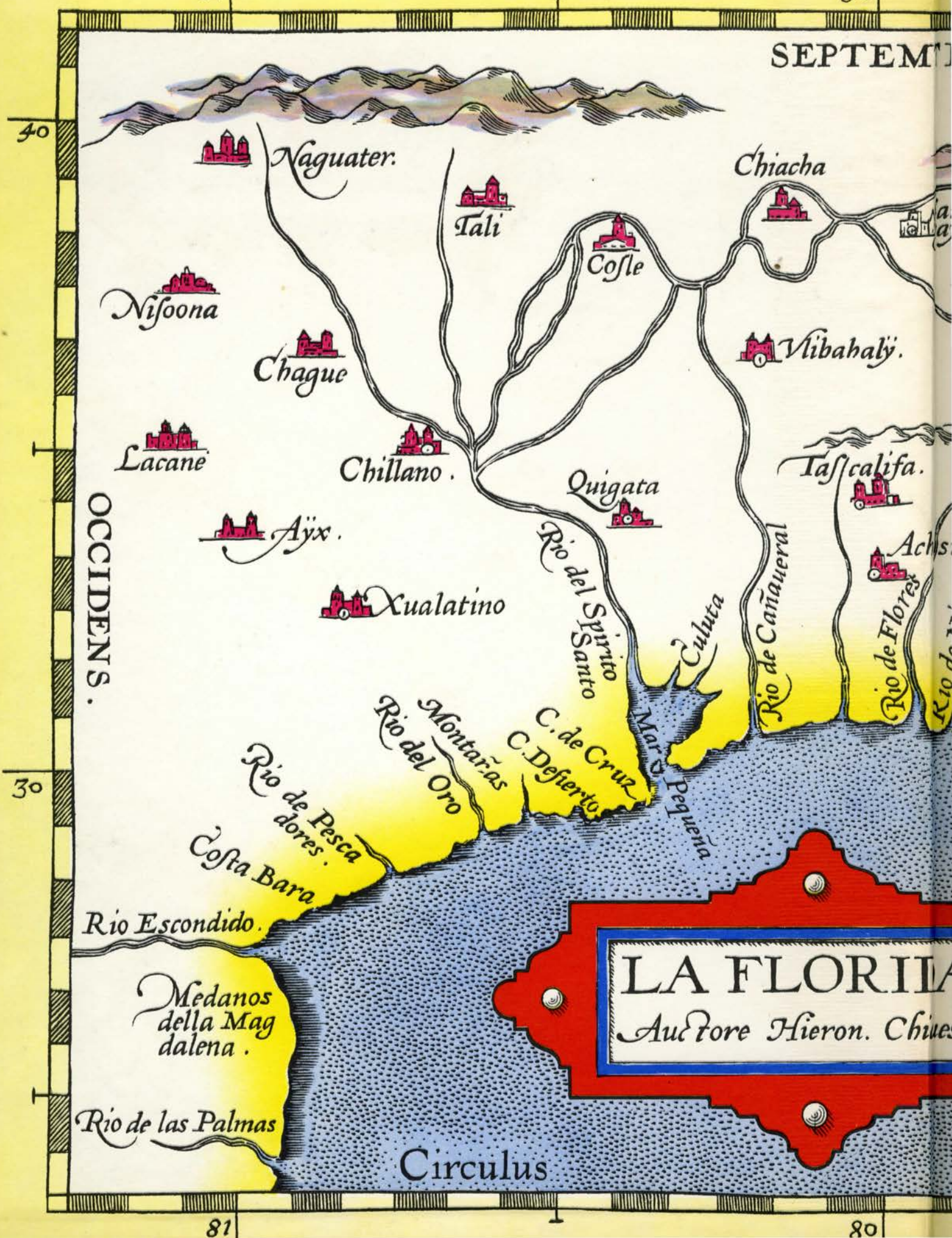






SEPTEMBER





DA.  
times.













*Hundredth Birthday*  
Duval County Medical Society  
**1853-1953**







*Hundredth  
Birthday*

# Duval County Medical Society

*1853-1953*



WEBSTER MERRITT, Editor and Historian  
JOSEPH LOWENTHAL, Associate Editor

Published by

THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE & OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

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# F O R E W O R D

**T**HE first official act on December 2, 1952 of the newly installed president, Dr. W. W. (Pete) Rogers, was to appoint a Centennial Committee. This thoughtfulness on his part gave the committee the maximum amount of time to prepare this publication, time of which there has been none too much.

It has been the purpose of the committee to prepare a history of general interest to the public built upon a theme of medical activity in Jacksonville and Duval County during the last century; to tell the story chiefly by pictorial methods and to weave it into a loose fabric with historical events not only in Florida, but with concurrent national and worldwide events.

No attempt has been made to list a bibliography. It has been impossible to cite all sources of pictures as well as events, but a sincere attempt has been made not to infringe on copyrights. The committee thanks the many friends who have helped with the preparation of this work. Especial thanks are due to the Jacksonville Public Library and more particularly to Miss Audrey Broward, research librarian of that fine institution.

Preparation of the publication has given the committee real enjoyment. It is with pride that they present this pictorial story centered upon the past century in Jacksonville.

W. M.

September 17, 1953



D. C. M. S.  
**A DOCTOR'S CENTURY**  
**1853-1953**

A Doctor's century dead and gone  
Good night to those one hundred years,  
To all the memories they bear  
Of toil and pain; of sweat and tears.

Our new born century, pert and proud,  
Like some young doctor just from college,  
Probes our prudent age with doubts  
Of misty might; of foggy knowledge.

Ah, but to come again and share  
The gains his calmer days shall know,  
That in another hundred years  
An even greater growth may show.

Take then the thought that wisdom fades,  
That knowledge dies of newer truth,  
That only duty simply done  
Walks always with the step of youth.

A grander morning floods our skies  
With higher aims and larger light;  
Give welcome to the century new,  
And to the past a glad good-night.

s.w.m.	xix
	cent.
j.w.m.	xx.

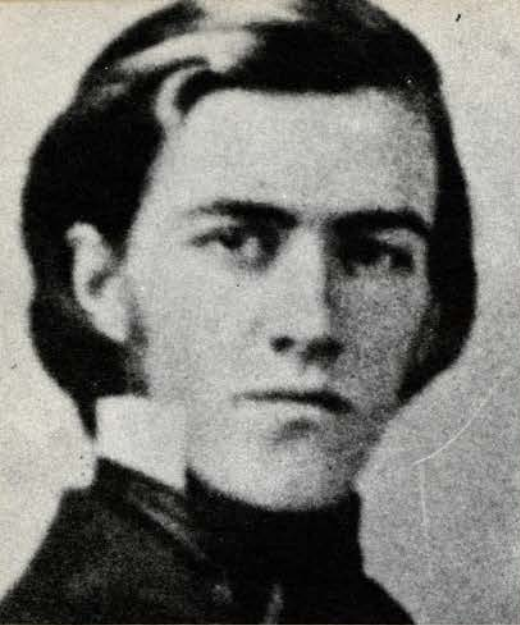
## THE SOCIETY IS FOUNDED

**O**N the evening of May 25, 1853, physicians of Jacksonville met in the office of William J. L'Engle, organized an association and named it the Duval County Medical Society. Dr. John S. Murdoch was elected president, Dr. W. J. L'Engle secretary, and Dr. Richard P. Daniel treasurer.

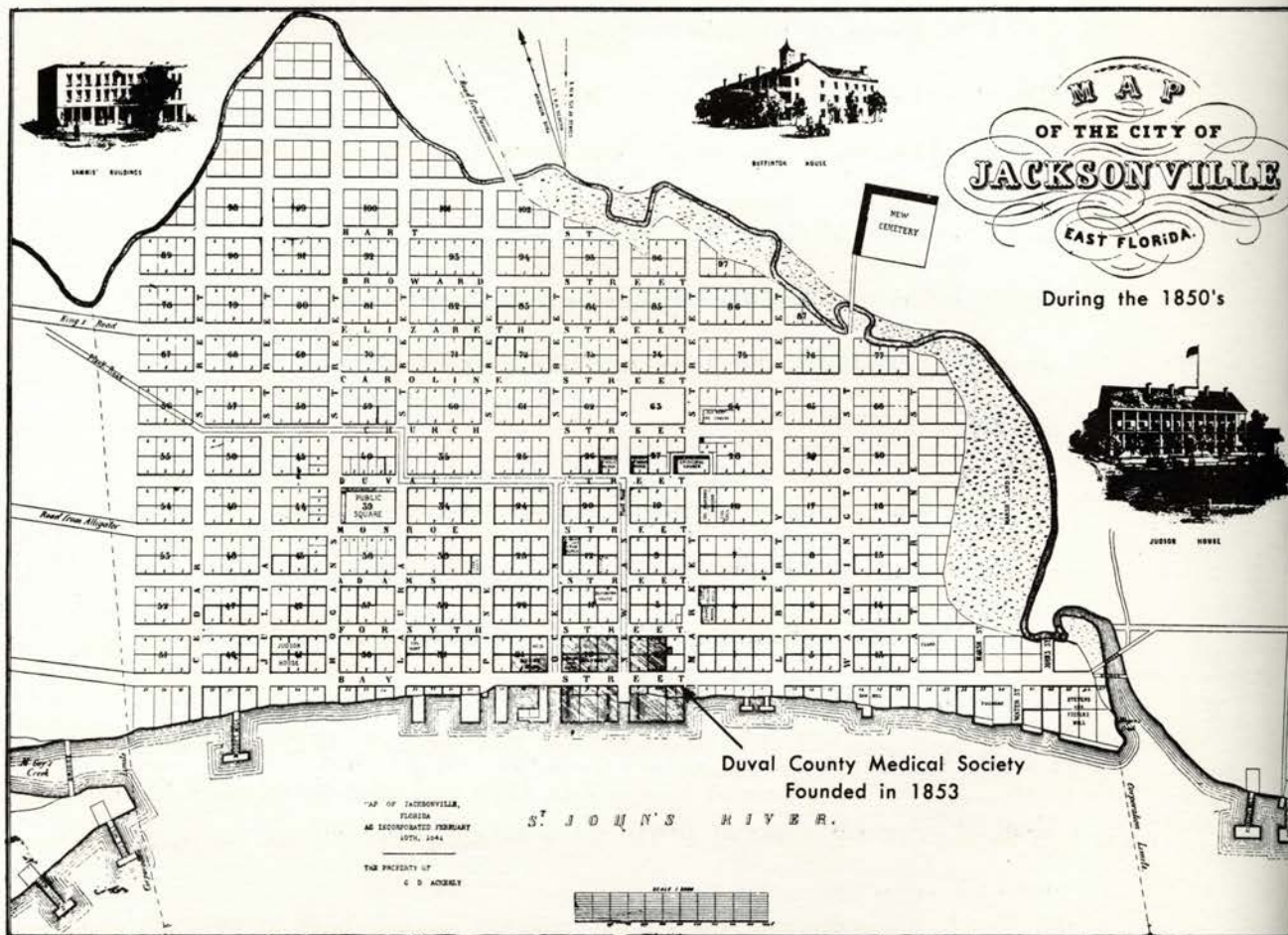
Dr. A. S. Baldwin, a leader of the small medical group in Jacksonville at that time, was largely responsible for the founding and organization of the society. Drs. Baldwin, H. D. Holland and J. G. Dell also became charter members.

The Duval County Medical Society, first and only medical society in Florida for two decades, thus was born in the Republican Building on Bay Street at the Southwest corner of Market on May 25, 1853. Founding of the Florida Medical Association, for which the Duval County Medical Society was largely responsible, did not take place until 21 years later.





Left, William J. L'Engle, M. D., in whose office the Duval County Medical Society was founded, see below.



### MAP OF JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, ISSUED ABOUT 1859

1. The darkened portion in the lower middle of the map represents the area which was destroyed by the fire of 1854. 2. The Duval County Medical Society was founded in 1853 on the northeast corner of the block just south of Block 2. 3. The Buffington House pictured in upper portion of map and located on the northeast corner of Block 11 was the site where the smallpox epidemic began in 1852. 4. Jacksonville's first Hospital built in 1854, was located on the northeast corner of Block 98. 5. The yellow-fever epidemic of 1857 began just north of McCoy's Creek pictured in the lower left-hand corner of the map.

No photograph or likeness of the first president of the society is available today. He was graduated by the Medical College of South Carolina in 1839. His diploma, written in Latin, in part states:

**OMNIBUS**

**Ad Quos Hae Literae Pervenerint**

**Salutem**

**Nos**

**Praeses, Curatores et Professores Collegii Medicorum**

**Reppublicae Carolinae Australis**

**Testamur**

**J. Murdoch**

**Anno Salutis MDCCCXXXIX**

He was born in Frederick, Maryland on November 9, 1818, moved to Jacksonville in 1850, served as intendent (mayor) in 1858 and died on October 10, 1860. He was half brother of Dr. Richard P. Daniel, a leader in the society for half a century.

Dr. Murdoch's signature and a page from his account book of 1857 are shown on the next page.



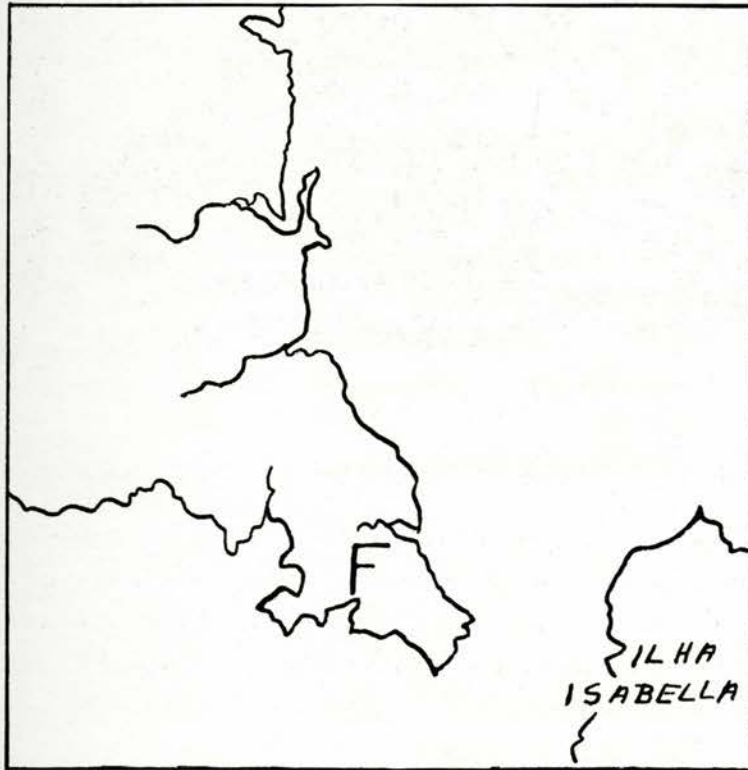
PAGE FROM THE  
ACCOUNT BOOK OF DR. JOHN S. MURDOCH, 1857.

110	"Eubanks"
1857. R. L. Palmer (trustee) Dr.	
July 6 <sup>th</sup> Kindy \$2. 7 <sup>th</sup> \$2.	4.
8 <sup>th</sup> \$2. 9 <sup>th</sup> \$2. 10 <sup>th</sup> \$2.	6.
11 <sup>th</sup> \$2. 12 <sup>th</sup> \$2. 13 <sup>th</sup> \$1.25	5. 25
20 <sup>th</sup> \$1.25 21 <sup>st</sup> \$2. 22 <sup>nd</sup> \$2	5. 25
23 <sup>rd</sup> \$2. 24 <sup>th</sup> \$2. to Jim \$1.	5.
25 <sup>th</sup> Kindy \$2. 26 <sup>th</sup> \$2. 27 <sup>th</sup> \$1.25	5. 25
Aug 7 <sup>th</sup> Kindy's ch. \$2. 11 <sup>th</sup> Kindy \$1.	3.
Sept. 30 <sup>th</sup> \$2.	2.
Settled by T. B. Holmes.	\$ 35. 75
1857. J. Smart. Dr.	
Oct. 7 <sup>th</sup> Son \$2. 8 <sup>th</sup> \$2.	4.
23 <sup>rd</sup> Self \$1.25. 24 <sup>th</sup> Son \$1.25	2. 50
25 <sup>th</sup> Son \$1.25	1. 25
	7. 75
Self	\$ 12.5
Son	6.50
	\$ 19.25

John Murdoch M. D.  
1857.

Signature of first president  
of the Duval County Medi-  
cal Society.

Looking back one realizes almost immediately that Jacksonville and Florida have a colorful and romantic past history second to no other state. During the early days after discovery of the western world, all the territory of North America except Mexico was known as Florida. (See End Plates).



Map of 1502, by an unknown cartographer, Alberto Cantino of Lisbon, showing there was some knowledge of Florida 11 years before Ponce de Leon's discovery.



Ponce de Leon deserves credit for actual documented discovery of Florida. The only likeness of the great adventurer, published in 1601, has been enlarged and augmented many times.



French Huguenots, led by Ribaut in 1562, set up a column near the mouth of the River May (St. Johns) as a symbol of royal authority in Florida. The illustration shows that when Laudonniere returned in 1564, he found the Indians worshipping it as a god.



#### PHYSICIAN — PRIEST — SORCERER OF TIMACUAN INDIAN TRIBE.

The physician of the early tribes served a triple roll. As priest he received considerable training and had to show self-denial over a long period of time. As physician, herbs and simples were used as well as outright mysticism, magic and deception. As a sorcerer or magician he was supposed to be able to predict the future.



The Indian Chief Outina has asked him whether the time for battle is propitious. The magician is shown throwing his limbs out of joint, making his face into weird contortions. Then he will drift into an hysterical trance from which he will emerge with the answer.



**THE WHOLE AND  
true Discouerye of Terra Florida,**  
(englished the **Floishing lande.**) Con-  
teyning aswell the wonderfull straunge na-  
tures and maners of the people, with the mer-  
ueylous commodities and treasures of the  
country: As also the pleasaunt Portes,  
Hauens, and wayes therevnto Neuer  
founded out before the last  
yeare 1562.

Written in French by Captaine Ribault  
the first that whollye discouered the same.  
And nowe newly set forth in English  
the xx of May. 1563.



Printed at London by Rowland Hall,  
for Thomas Hackit.

4

Title Page and first page of dedication of  
"The Whole and true discouerye of Terra  
Florida", "englished" and published in  
London in 1563, telling of Ribaut's trip to  
America the preceding year.

**To the right wor-  
SHIPFUL SIR MARTIN  
Bovves, Knight, and Alderman of the  
Cite of London, Thomas Hackit  
wvisheth the fauour of god, long  
life, prosperous health and  
felicite.**

**R**ight worthypfull  
Sir, when I cal to  
my remembraunce  
the great viages &  
nauigations from  
time to time, of manye and son-  
dry worthy men as well at the  
charges of noble princes kings  
and gouernours of realmes, as  
the inferior sorte of subiectes. I  
cannot but amongst the rest re-  
ioyce to see the forwardnes in  
these late yeares of Englyshe  
men. For the lyke enterprises.  
And.

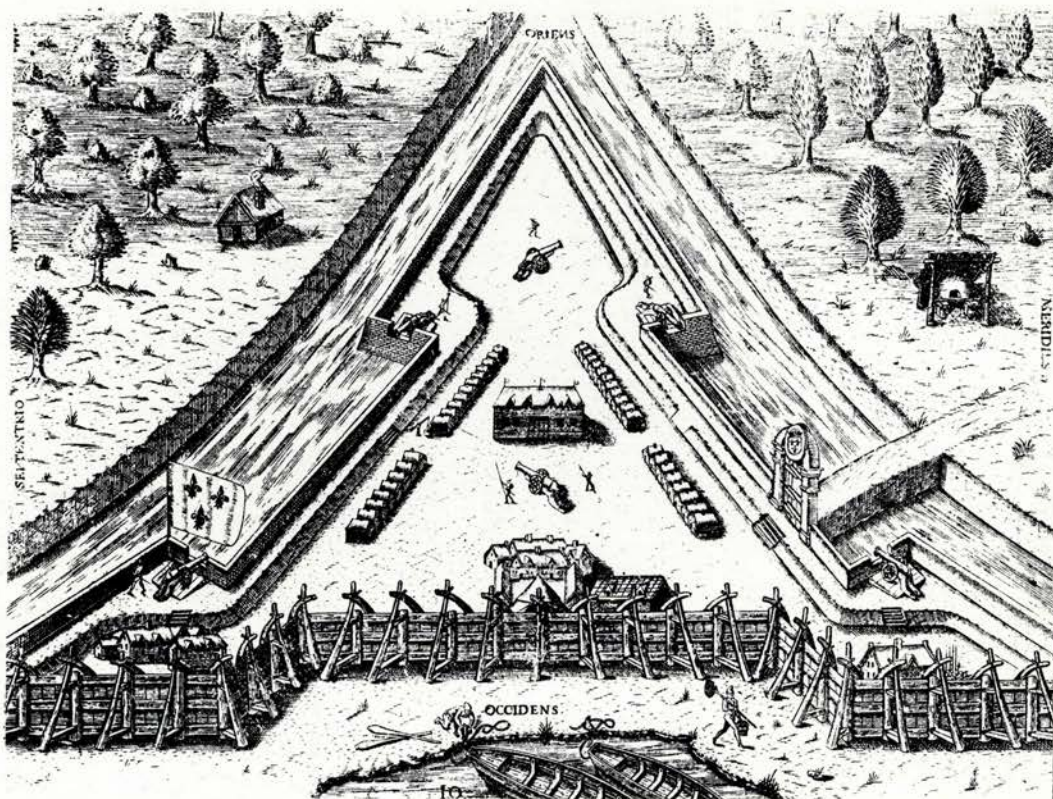


Erected on May 1, 1924, by the Florida  
Daughters of the American Revolution, the  
modern Ribaut column, above, is located  
near Mayport not far from the mouth of  
the St. Johns River.

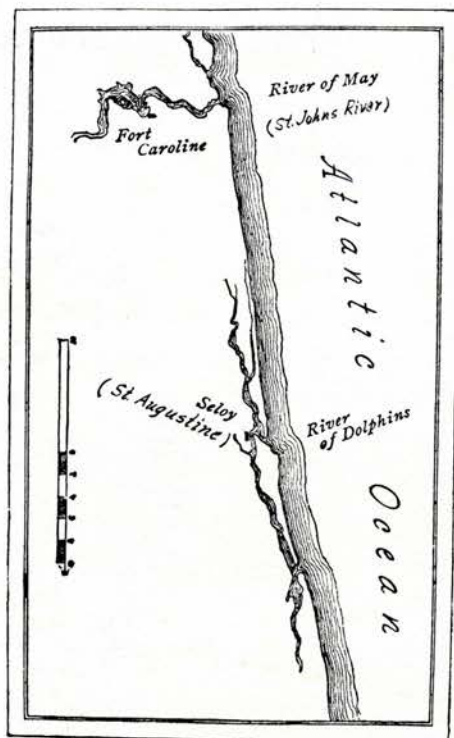


Inscription on modern  
Ribaut Column shown  
in detail.





Fort Caroline was built by the French Huguenots in 1564 at the base of the St. Johns Bluff on the south border of the River approximately five miles from its mouth and less than fifteen miles from modern Jacksonville.



Location of Fort Caroline in relation to both the mouth of the St. Johns River and St. Augustine.





Dr. James Hall's Tombstone in Plummer's Cove between Beauclerc Road and Mandarin, 11 miles from downtown Jacksonville.

Dr. Hall was not only Jacksonville's first physician, but probably the first American (United States) physician to practice medicine in Florida for an extended period of time.

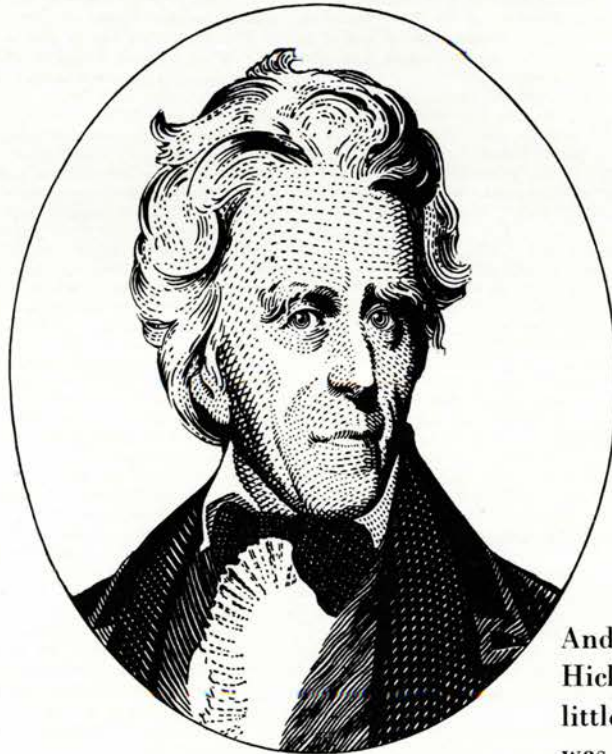
Having arrived in northeast Florida in 1798, Dr. Hall made his home near the little village of Cow Ford and practiced medicine for nearly a quarter of a century under the law of Spain. Cow Ford was somewhat larger during its early days than generally has been realized. A prominent English traveller writing of his experiences in 1817 said:

About sun-set we reached the village Cowford . . .  
 [which] was once considerable. [It] is admirably situated . . .  
 The houses are in a dismantled and ruinous condition . . .



The Floridas, East and West, were ceded to the United States by Spain on February 22, 1819, by a treaty which was ratified exactly two years later, on Washington's birthday. The county of Duval was created in August, 1822, and just prior to that date, in June, the little village of Cow Ford was surveyed, founded as a town, and named in honor of General Andrew Jackson, the colorful provisional governor of Florida.

Jacksonville was incorporated in 1832, celebration of which was held 100 years later.



Andrew Jackson (Old Hickory) for whom the little village of Cow Ford was renamed in 1822.





One of the important official acts of General Jackson during his brief tenure of office as provisional governor of Florida was to issue an official ordinance, signed by him on July 19, 1821, intended for the preservation of the health of the people.

## ORDINANCE.

*For the preservation of Health in the City of Pensacola.  
By Major General Andrew Jackson, Governor of the Provinces of the  
Floridas, exercising the powers of the Captain General and of the  
Intendant of the Island of Cuba, over the said provinces, and of the  
Governors of said provinces respectively:*

SECT. 1. That every vessel arriving between the first day of June and the last day of October, in each year, from any port between the Equator and thirty three degrees of north latitude, shall be brought to at the Barrancas, or at such other point as the Board of Health may direct, and there perform a quarantine of twenty-four hours at least, and as much longer as the Health Officer at Barrancas or such other point as the Board of Health may direct, and the Board of Health may deem necessary, not to exceed forty days.

SECT. 2. That there shall be established a Lazaretto at the Barrancas, or at such point as the Board of Health may direct, for the accommodation of the sick, under such regulations as the Board of Health may from time to time establish; and that until the Government of the United States shall establish a public warehouse at such Lazaretto, the cargoes, or such part thereof as the Health Officer and Collector of the port of Pensacola may deem necessary, shall be stored under the directions of the Commanding Officer of the Troops at Barrancas.

SECT. 3. That the Quarantine limits shall be cannon-shot-range or two miles in a direction towards the harbor from Fort St. Carlos de Barrancas, or at such point as the Board of Health may direct; and that any person or persons belonging to or having had communication with any vessel or vessels under Quarantine, who shall pass those limits without permission first had and obtained from the resident Physician or Health Officer, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the common jail for a term not exceeding six months.

SECT. 4. That for the more effectually guarding against the introduction of disease, there shall be established a Board of Health, which, for the present, shall consist of an Officer to be appointed and called the Resident Physician, and the Mayor and Aldermen of Pensacola, (over whom the Resident Physician shall preside) who are, by this Ordinance, authorised to make, and from time to time alter such laws and regulations as they may deem necessary, to ensure the health of the city.

SECT. 5. That there shall be a Health Officer appointed and stationed at the Barrancas, or at such other point as the Board of Health may direct, whose duty it shall be to board every vessel bound inwards, to see that the provisions of this Ordinance, and all such regulations as the Board of Health may make, are strictly complied with, and to report, from time to time, as occasion may require, to the Board of Health.

SECT. 6. That such allowances shall be made to the Resident Physician and Health Officer (all their services included) as shall not exceed one dollar and one half for each person on board of each vessel, to be regulated and determined by the Mayor of Pensacola, who is authorised to receive from every vessel, the cargo of which it may become necessary to land and store, such other and further sums as may be necessary to cover all expenses incident to the same.

*Para la conservacion de la salud en la ciudad de Panzacola.  
Andres Jackson, Mayor General y Gobernador de las provincias de las  
Floridas, ejerciendo en ellas la autoridad y poder que existian en el  
Capitan-General e Intendente de la Isla de Cuba sobre dichas pro-  
vincias, y en los Gobernadores que eran de las mismas.*

SECC. 1. Que cada Buque de los que arribarán en el plazo mediante del dia primero de Junio al dia último de Octubre de cada año, de cualquier puerto situado entre el Equator y treinta y tres grados de latitud al norte, será detenido á Barrancas (ú otro tal punto como lo determine la junta de salud) y hará allí una quarentena de veinte y quatro horas á lo ménos, y otro tanto tiempo como el Intendente de salud, en Barrancas (ú otro tal punto como la junta de salud lo determine) y la junta de salud crean necesario, como no exceda el término de quarenta dias.

SECC. 2. Que se establecerá en Barrancas (ó en otro tal punto como lo mande la junta de salud) un Lazareto para el alojamiento de las personas enfermas, baxo tales reglamentos como dicha junta de salud establezca de tiempo á otro; y que hasta que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos establezca un Almacén público para tal Lazareto, los cargamentos, ó tal parte de ellos como el Intendente de salud y el Colector del puerto de Panzacola crean necesaria, serán almacenados baxo la direccion del gefe comandante de las tropas en Barrancas.

SECC. 3. Que los límites de la Quarentena serán los de un tiro de cañon, ó dos millas hácia el puerto desde el Fuerte de San Carlos de Barrancas (ó hasta tal punto como lo determine la junta de salud) y que á cualquier persona ó personas pertenecientes á cualquier buque ó buques en quarentena, ó que han tenido comunicacion con tales buques, que pasaren dichos límites, sin habérseles concedido permiso antecedente del médico residente ó Intendente de salud, les resultará la confiscacion y paga de una suma que no exceda trescientos pesos, y el ser encarcelados en la prision pública durante un término de seis meses á lo mas.

SECC. 4. Que con objeto de guardar mas eficazmente contra la introduccion de la enfermedad, se establecerá una junta de salud, la que será compuesta, por lo presente, de un oficial que ha de nombrarse, y llamarse el Médico Residente, y del corregidor y regidores de Panzacola reunidos (quienes el Médico Residente presidirá) los que son, por este ordenamiento, autorizados de hacer, y de tiempo á otro mudar, tales leyes y reglamentos como á ellos les parezcan necesarios para asegurar la salud de la ciudad.

SECC. 5. Que se nombrará un Intendente de salud el que tomará su estacion en Barrancas (ú otro tal punto como por la junta de salud se mande) de cuya obligacion será abordar todos los buques dirigidos adentro, ver que se cumplan rigorosamente las disposiciones de esta ordenanza y todos quantos reglamentos haga la junta de salud, y comunicar de tiempo á otro, como lo exige la ocasion, con dicha junta.

SECC. 6. Que así al Médico Residente, como al intendente de salud se les proporcionará á uno y otro tal remuneracion (todos sus servicios comprendidos) como no exceda la suma de un peso y medio por cada persona abordo de cada buque, la qual se arreglará y determinará por el corregidor de Panzacola, quien está autorizado de recibir de cada buque, cuyo cargamento será necesario desembarcar y almacenar, tales otras y mas sumas como sean precisas para pagar todos los gastos, incidentes á lo mismo.

Pensacola, July 19, 1821.

(Signed)

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the Governor:

R. K. CALL,

Acting Secretary of West Florida.



# THE FIRST PHARMACIST

Jacksonville's first druggist apparently was a "Dr." Robertson. In April, 1822, some two months before the little town was founded and named Jacksonville, he bought sixty-four laths from a local concern for which he agreed to pay approximately \$10. Nearly eighteen months later, he supplied the firm with drugs which were credited to his account as follows:

2 lbs. salts  
1 ounce Jalap  
1 ounce rhubarb  
4 phials Spirit of nitre  
Small portion of laudanum  
a large Phial of castor oil

Other credits make it appear that these drugs had a market value of somewhat less than \$4.

The Florida legislature in 1889 passed an act, as follows:

"Creating a State board of pharmacy prescribing its duties, requiring all dealers in drugs and medicines in cities and towns of over two hundred inhabitants to obtain a certificate of registration from such board, and imposing a license tax of \$500 per annum on all itinerant venders of drugs and medicines. The sale of poisons is forbidden by other than registered pharmacists, except upon a physician's prescription."

The Florida Pharmaceutical Association has flourished for many years largely due to activity of Jacksonville pharmacists.

Two local pharmacists and prominent presidents of the Association :

W. D. Jones

J. K. Attwood

Jacksonville's first newspaper, issued weekly, began publication in 1835. More than enough to cancel that constructive step, however, was the beginning of the Seminole War that same year immediately following Dade's Massacre on December 28. Likewise, travel which was established between Jacksonville and Tallahassee by stage coach that year was interfered with and made unsafe by the war.

## JACKSONVILLE AND TALLAHASSEE STAGE.



THE Public are informed that a line of Covered Barouches will run between Tallahassee and Jacksonville, to leave this place every Monday.

☐ Forty pounds baggage will be allowed to each passenger, and for any greater weight, one cent per pound will be charged for every ten miles.

☐ Fare through, each way, \$25.

JAMES M. HARRIS.

Jacksonville, Jan. 14.

34



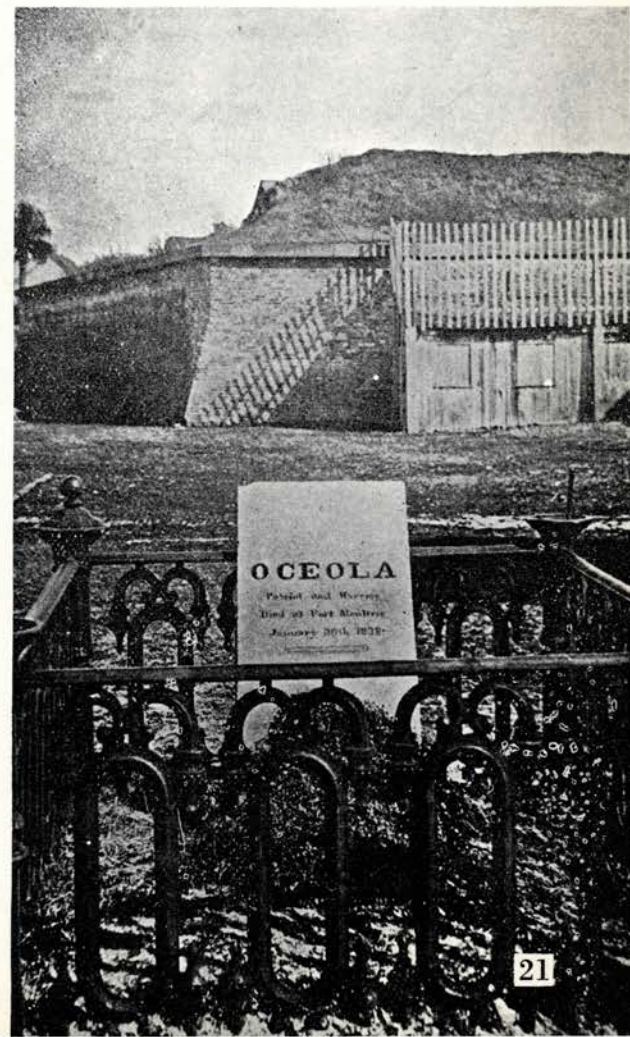
**O**SCEOLA, a brave Indian warrior, was an unusually astute leader and effective fighter. When Major Dade's men were ambushed on their march from what is now Tampa to the present site of Ocala, 106 were killed and only three survived to tell the tragic story. Later Osceola was taken prisoner unfairly while bearing a flag of truce. He was imprisoned in Fort Moultrie in Charleston where he died on January 30, 1838.



Most historians agree and almost all unbiased students are willing to admit that the manner in which United States forces dealt with the Indians, wresting their land from them and forcing them to agree to migrate to the west, is a dim chapter in American history. An impartial study of Osceola biography is convincing that he was an outstanding figure.

Osceola, the great Indian warrior just before his capture and imprisonment. The original of this rare sketch is in the library of Dr. Mark F. Boyd, Tallahassee, Florida.

Pictured is a rare view of Osceola's grave on Sullivan's Island in Charleston Harbor. There has been much agitation to bring Osceola's body back to Florida, but the people of South Carolina are not willing to release it.





William Bartram wrote about the Indians who treated him kindly; he called them "Siminoles." The relatively few Seminole Indians in Florida today are not well understood. They have been underestimated on one hand and have had some of their characteristics and traits exaggerated on the other.



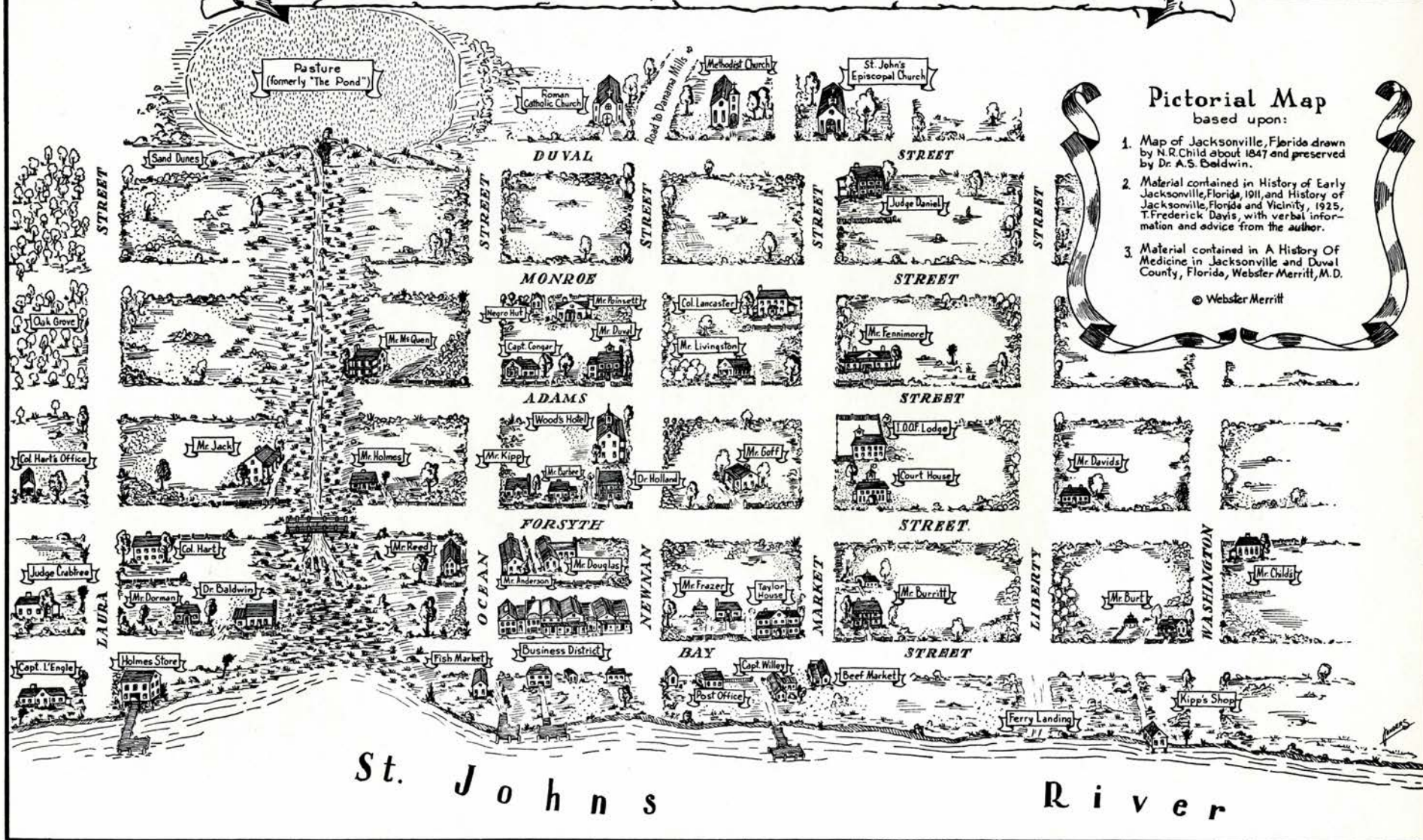
Florida Seminole Indian. Note that the modern Indian mother does not carry the papoose on her back.

Many years ago the Seminoles apparently were part of the Creek Indian nation, but in the early or mid 18th century they migrated south to Florida at which time the Timuquan Indians, there in the 16th century, had virtually disappeared.

Seminole means wild men.



# An Artist's Conception of JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA IN 1847

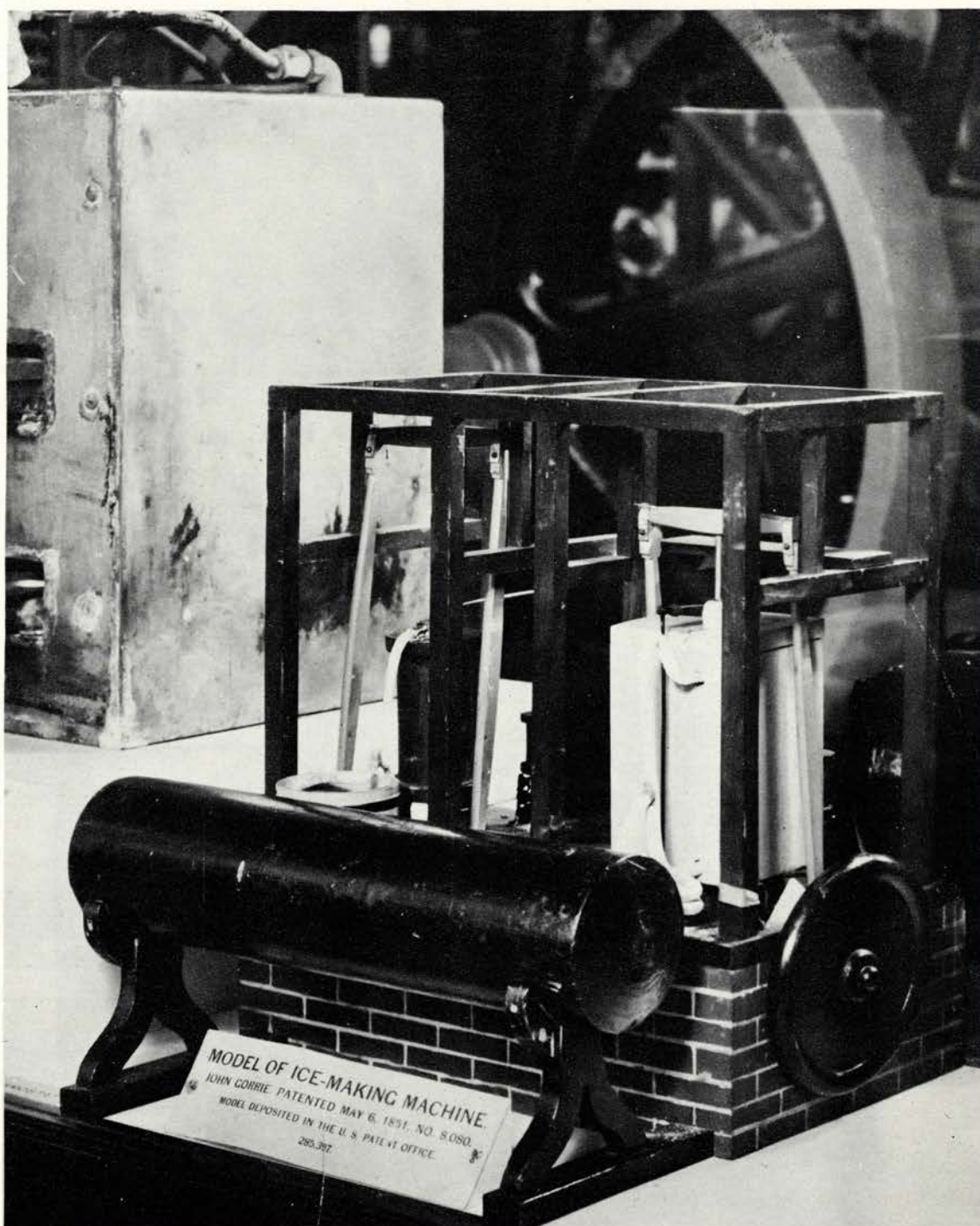


## Pictorial Map based upon:

1. Map of Jacksonville, Florida drawn by N.R. Child about 1847 and preserved by Dr. A.S. Baldwin.
2. Material contained in History of Early Jacksonville, Florida, 1911, and History of Jacksonville, Florida and Vicinity, 1925, T. Frederick Davis, with verbal information and advice from the author.
3. Material contained in A History Of Medicine in Jacksonville and Duval County, Florida, Webster Merritt, M.D.

© Webster Merritt





Dr. Gorrie's ice machine developed in Cincinnati, Ohio, first produced ice in sizable quantities in the fall of 1848.

## THE 1840's, 1850's AND 1860's

DeVoto called 1846 a decisive year in the history of the United States. He based his opinion largely on the mass movement of citizens to the west, and events associated therewith. In Florida, the several years preceding and the decade or more following 1846 were decisive years of great significance, at about the center of which the Duval County Medical Society was founded.

In 1845, Florida became the twenty-seventh state in the union. During the several years preceding, the importance of preventive medicine was first emphasized by Dr. John Gorrie in Apalachicola and in the fall of 1848 he justified his often repeated statement that the manufacture of artificial ice and air conditioning were major projects which someday would be practical. (See illustration plate .....). Some improvement began after Florida was admitted as a state, but the greatest progress before The War Between The States was between 1853 and 1861. During that period, construction of railroads increased from 21 to 350 miles, two cotton factories were founded, and strong sentiment for better education and public schools grew. In 1848, an attempt to organize a state medical association was made in Gadsden County at Quincy. Election of officers, however, showed that there was no real leader or organizer present. Finally, Dr. William Booth was elected on the fifth ballot. Drs. DeGraffeuride of Jackson, Shields of Gadsden, Bond of Leon and a few other physicians from Leon, Jefferson, Jackson, and Gadsden Counties were present. During the preceding year, 1847, the American Medical Association was founded in Philadelphia.

In 1850, Duval County experienced its first epidemic, dengue fever, which prostrated almost every citizen. In 1853 and '54, there were epidemics of scarlet fever and smallpox as well as a disastrous fire in Jacksonville (See illustration). In 1857, the little town had its first epidemic of

yellow fever. The founding of the Duval County Medical Society in 1853 was significant, in that the event marked the beginning of organized medicine in Florida. The Duval County Medical Society not only preceded all other county medical societies in the state by two decades, but was responsible for organizing the Florida Medical Association in 1874, 21 years later. A glance at the little group of men who made up the society in those early days impresses one with their spirit and courage. When Savannah suffered from a severe epidemic in 1854, the little group enforced quarantine by means of cannon on the bank of the St. Johns River. They opened fire and scored a direct hit on the Welaka on its way to Palatka, and brought its recalcitrant captain promptly to terms.

In 1857, a severe epidemic of fatal fever was not recognized as yellow fever promptly, because most physicians and local officials had never seen the disease before. They engaged in strong wishful thinking, for they were aware of the disruption to business activity and commerce that was caused by yellow fever. Finally, the epidemic could not be denied any longer, for a local citizen who fled from the ravages of the disease became fatally ill. An autopsy by a physician in Charleston, S. C., showed that he had yellow fever. During the latter part of the year, citizens, except for a few physicians, a druggist, clergymen, and a few citizens fled. Grass grew up in the streets, boats would not dock, and Jacksonville virtually became a ghost city.

War clouds appeared during the '50's. Florida withdrew from the union on January 10, 1861. The four years from 1861 to 1865 were characterized by sacrifice and untold suffering, mental as well as physical, and the years of reconstruction from 1865 to 1876, were in some respects, fully as bad.



# FLORIDA REPUBLICAN, EXTRA.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, APRIL 6, 1854.

## GREAT AND DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION

### JACKSONVILLE IN RUINS!

SEVENTY HOUSES CONSUMED!!

**Loss over \$300,000**

TWO PRINTING OFFICES DESTROYED

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,  
April 6, 1854. }

Yesterday, at 1 o'clock p. m. the alarm of fire was given in this town, and in four hours afterwards all the business portion of the town was in ruins. The fire originated in S. N. Williams's hay shed, on the wharf, communicated, as it supposed, by a spark from the Charleston steamer "Florida." It extended with astonishing rapidity in every direction, spreading first along the block of stores on the south side of Bay street, between Newnan and Ocean streets; thence communicating with the square opposite on the north which was all consumed; thence with the store of A. M. Reed and the Bank agency adjoining on the west side of Ocean street, which were both destroyed; thence with the square east of Newnan street and fronting on Bay, which contained the large and handsome block known as Byrne's building; nearly the whole square being consumed; at the same time with the buildings on Bay street east of the point at which the fire originated, and of Newnan street, which was at once swept away.

This was principally the course of and the area which has been devastated by the devouring element.—The wind was blowing strongly at the time, and caused the course of the fire, at first, to be to the westward by which several private dwellings at the extreme west end of the town, and several stores, Moody's, Holmes's, and Fairbanks' Mills, and the new hotel of Messrs. Day, were set fire, but extinguished before any material damage was sustained.—Still, the intense heat from the first block was so great that that of itself ignited the squares on the opposite side, and on the east, and the immense amount of goods thrown from the stores along the whole of Bay street, formed from

the same cause, an immense conflagration of spirits, oil, paints, &c.

By this fire, seventy buildings are entirely destroyed. Of these, twenty-three were stores, of the following persons, viz:—

F. Waver & Co., provision; C. D. Oak, and Wm. Grothe, jewelers; S. N. Williams, grocer; J. P. Sanderson, dry goods and provision; Bloodgood & Bowse, do.; H. Timanus, do.; T. Hartridge, do.; J. Mode, dry goods; James Hanham, grocer; Mr. Hernandez, tobacco-nist; C. DeWaal, auctioneer; L. Capella, fruit store; J. Santo, do.; A. M. Reed, dry goods and provisions; M. Keil, do.; A. B. Hussey, grocer; Mr. Moore, fruit store; J. L. Hogarth, tinner; Ambleer & Hoeg, dry goods and provisions; J. L. Ripley, clothing; J. C. Brown, fruit store; L. B. Ametman, dry goods; T. McMillan, druggist; T. G. Myers, grocer; A. C. Acosta, fruit store; J. B. Howell, grocer; Joseph Hernandez, tailor; C. DeWaal, Bakery; Geo. Flagg, Jeweler; R. H. Darby, Tailor; C. Pootting, Boot and Shoe Maker.

The Law offices of Geo. W. Call and G. W. Hawkins, and the office of F. C. Barrett, Notary Public, &c., in the Byrne Block, were also destroyed—a portion only of their legal and official documents being saved.

The office and warehouse of Mr. Joseph Finegan and the furniture store of L. M. Fulsom, destroyed.

McRory's Insurance Agency office in the Sammis Block, also went by the board, together with a portion of his papers.

The Custom-house, Mr. McIntosh's Law-office, Capt. Willey's residence, J. Hanham's store and dwelling, J. Mode's Clothing store, the elegant residence as also the Law-office of P. Fraser, Esq., we note among other buildings destroyed.

The two and only Printing-offices of the place—the REPUBLICAN and the NEWS, were consumed, the latter entirely, and but enough of the Republican material has been gleaned from the harvest of the terrible Reaper to furnish this Extra! We shall order new type and a press however, by the mail for the north, to-morrow morning, and hope to be fully "on our feet" again in the course of a month; and in the mean time shall en-

deavor to issue copies enough of our paper for our exchanges on a foolscap sheet, on an improvised press!—our two iron hand presses being utterly wrecked. We therefore throw ourselves upon the indulgence of our advertising and reading patrons "for a little while," being determined not to desert the "burning ship"—being utterly opposed to any species of "ratting."

As we are doing advertising for merchants in Charleston and Savannah, we request our cotemporaries in those cities to note our situation.

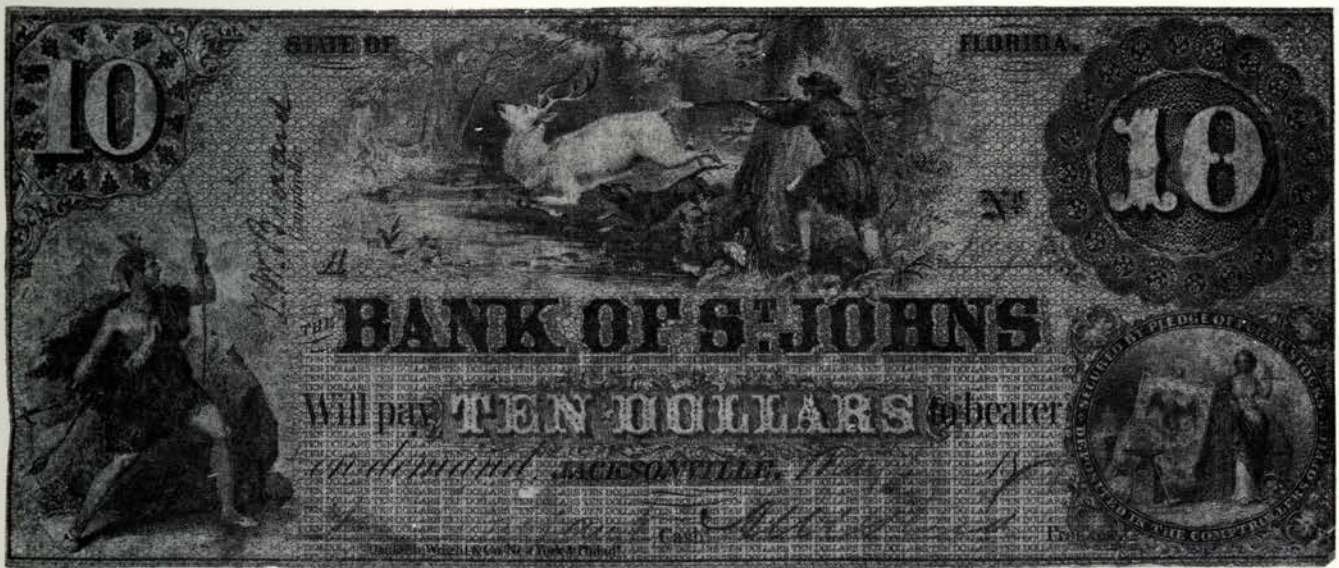
The steamer "Florida" was lying at her wharf at the time of the fire, and drew off into the stream as it progressed; the "Seminole" from Savannah, bringing the mail, (the Gaston being taken off the line,) had passed up the river. Every exertion was made by the citizens, firemen, and even the ladies, who were found here and there lending assistance, to arrest the fire—the negroes also laboring faithfully to do their utmost. But the fire became unmanagable, and as the intense heat extended itself, confusion and exhaustion rendered human exertion less efficient. A portion of the fire apparatus unfortunately fell into a situation which brought it in contact with the flames, and it was lost.

Upon the amount of property lost, it is estimated that one-half is insured, some in New York and New England offices, and some in Georgia. The two printing offices were insured—our own for a little more than half its value. We lost all the printing paper, and a large quantity of letter, which we had on hand for jobbing. Our "set up" forms have run into a molten mass.

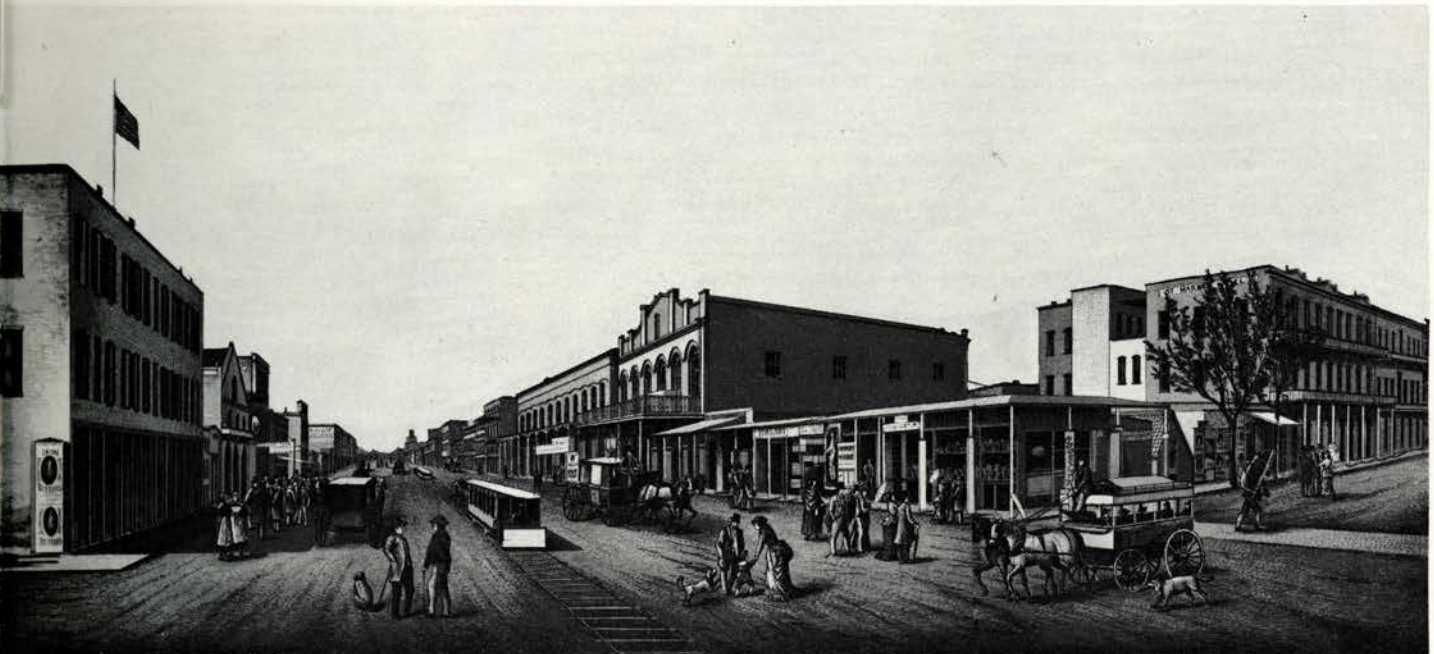
Mr. Andres Canova was severely burnt and is disabled, and Mr. J. C. Hemmings was severely stunned and for some time hurt, but he is now better. We regret also that the family of Mr. Phillip Fraser, who were ill were forced to remove.

Our edition of the Republican of this date, was off the press, but few copies of which, however, had been taken from the office or mailed.—Its non-receipt by the greater portion of our subscribers is, we presume, sufficiently and satisfactorily accounted for by the intelligence which this "extra" announces.



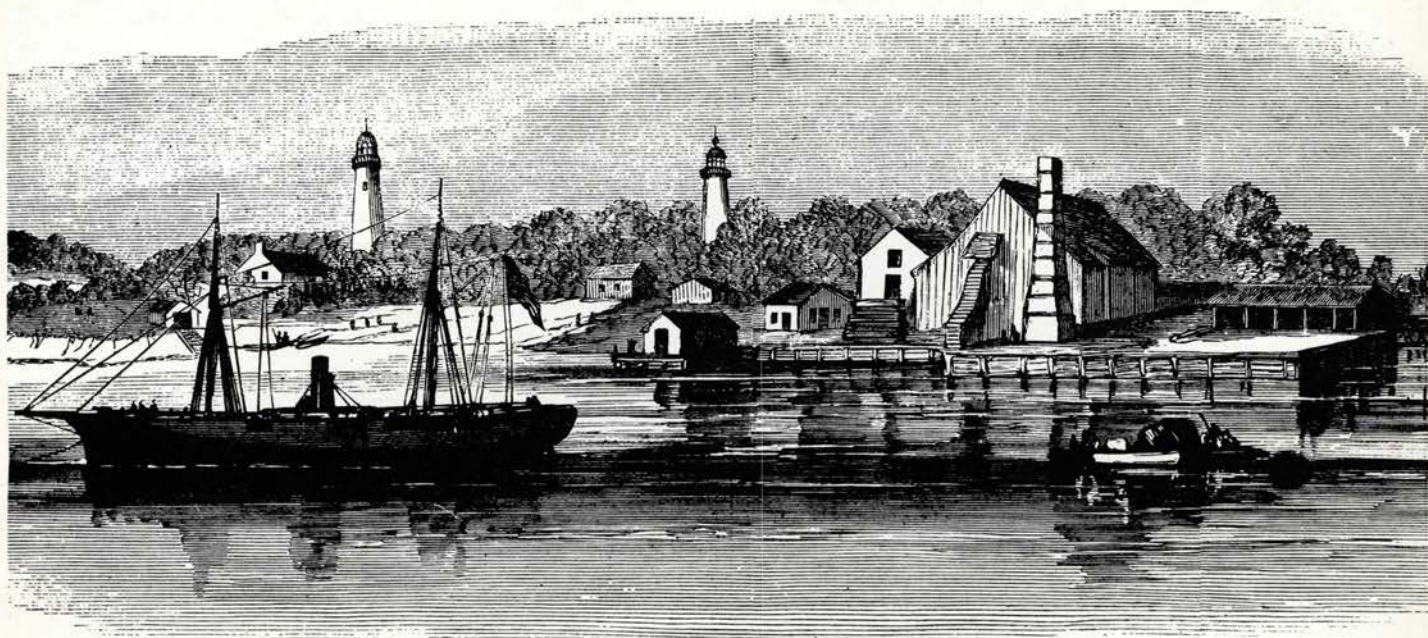


Rare Ten Dollar Currency Drawn on the Bank of St. Johns, Jacksonville. The bank first opened its doors in 1858 and failed in 1861.



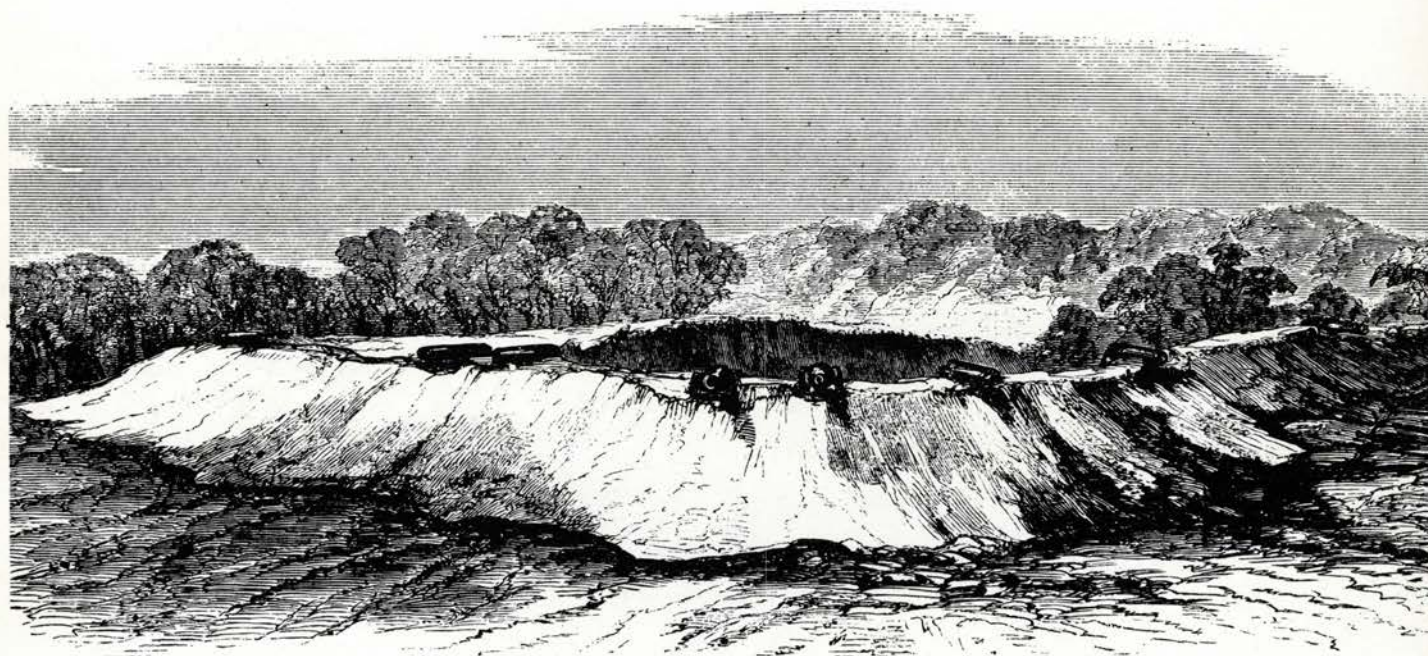
TOGNI'S OPERAHOUSE  
Bay Street looking west





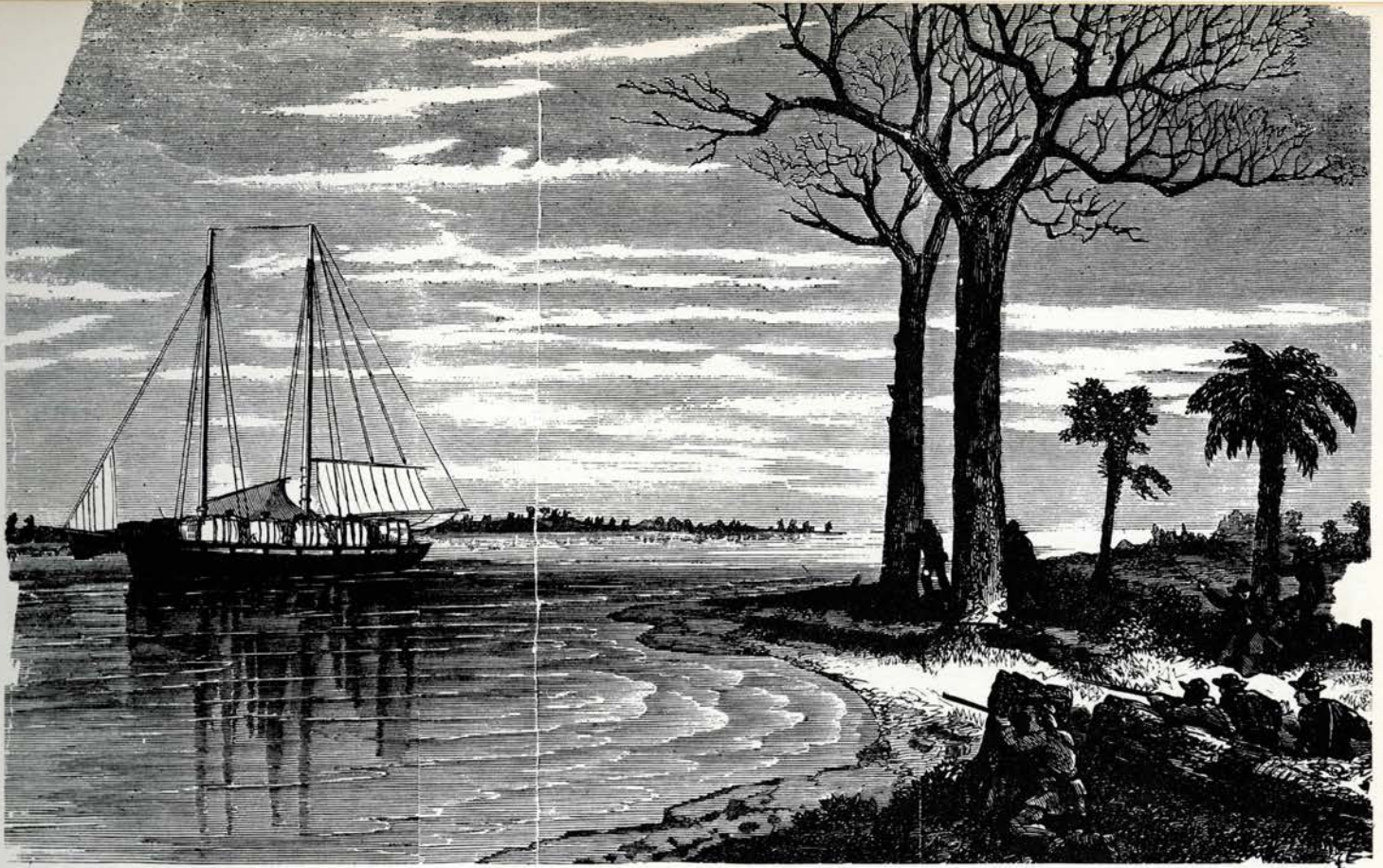
Mayport Mills, Florida, near mouth of St. John's River in 1862

## DURING THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

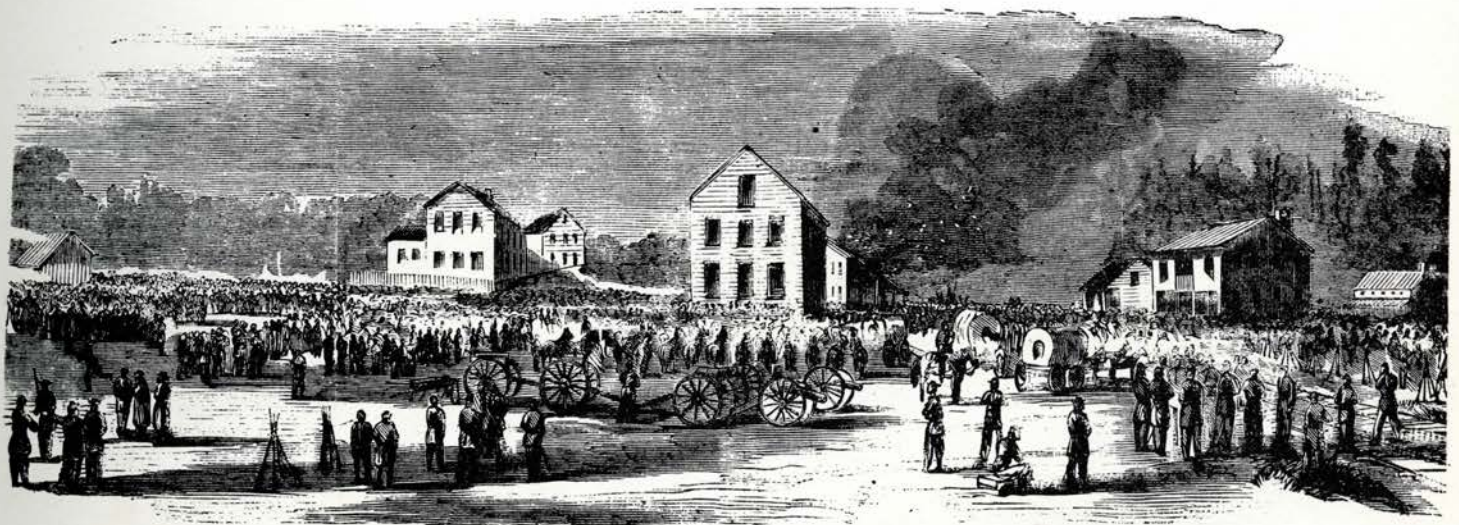


Battery on St. John's Bluff, Florida, was captured by Union Forces in 1862.





Crew of the "Stars and Stripes" engage dismounted Confederate Cavalrymen on shore along the coast of Florida in 1864.



West of Jacksonville, Sanderson, Florida, founded in 1859 and made county seat of Baker County in 1861, is shown in 1864, occupied by Union forces just before the battle of Olustee.





## "CRINOLINE AND QUININE"

or

A "Delicate Investigation" in  
Washington, D. C.

Quinine, Intended for use by  
Confederate Forces is Found Hidden  
under a Lady's Dress.

General J. Patton Anderson of Palatka, whose niece owned the beautiful doll, Nina, now on display in the Florida Room of the Confederate Museum at Richmond, Virginia. Nina's little body which is hollow was the means of transporting Quinine and Morphine through the Union Lines to the Confederate Forces.



*J. Patton Anderson*



# The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4330.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS

## AWFUL EVENT.

### President Lincoln Shot by an Assassin.

### The Deed Done at Ford's Theatre Last Night.

### THE ACT OF A DESPERATE REBEL.

### The President Still Alive at Last Accounts.

### No Hopes Entertained of His Recovery.

### Attempted Assassination of Secretary Seward.

### DETAILS OF THE DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, April 15—1.30 A. M.]

Mr. Gen. Dix:

This evening at about 9.30 P. M., at Ford's Theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. HARRIS, and Major Rathbone, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President.

The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre.

The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head and penetrated nearly through the brain. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it occurred.

Lox, waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaiming—"*Sic semper tyrannis*," and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs. LINCOLN first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing toward the stage, many exclaiming—"Hang him! hang him!"

The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance.

There was a rush toward the President's box, when cries were heard:—"Stand back and give him air!"—"Has any one stimulants?" On a hasty examination, it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out. He was removed to a private house opposite to the theatre, and the Surgeon-General of the army, and other surgeons sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting, also on the partition and on the floor. A common single-barreled pocket pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed. An immense crowd was in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise. The shock to the community was terrible.

The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible, and breathing slowly. The blood oozed from the wound at the back of his head. The surgeons exhausted every effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone. The parting of his face, as he lay dying, was too sad.

Department and two male nurses, disabling them all, he then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stab wounds in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely.

The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

It is believed that the injuries of the Secretary are not fatal, nor those of either of the others, although both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary are very seriously injured.

Secretaries STANTON and WELLES, and other prominent officers of the government, called at Secretary Seward's house to inquire into his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President.

They then proceeded to the house where he was lying, exhibiting of course intense anxiety and solicitude. An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard was also stationed there, many persons evidently supposing he would be brought to his home.

The entire city to-night presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation, and the profoundest sorrow—many shed tears. The military authorities have dispatched mounted patrols in every direction, in order, if possible, to arrest the assassin. The whole metropolitan police are likewise vigilant for the same purpose.

The attacks, both at the theatre and at Secretary Seward's house, took place at about the same hour—10 o'clock—thus showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate those gentlemen. Some evidence of the guilt of the party who attacked the President are in the possession of the police.

Vice-President JOHNSON is in safety, and his headquarters are guarded.

though every body supposes them to have been rebels.

NATURALLY MORNING—10 O'CLOCK.

The person who shot the President is represented as about 30 years of age, five feet nine inches in height, sparely built, of light complexion, dressed in dark clothing, and having a genteel appearance. He entered the box, which is known as the State box, being the upper box on the right hand side from the dress-circle in the regular manner, and shot the President from behind, the ball entering the skull about in the middle, behind, and going in the direction of the left eye; it did not pass through, but apparently broke the frontal bone and forced out the brain to some extent. The President is not yet dead, but is wholly insensible, and the Surgeon-General says he cannot live till day-break. The assassin was followed across the stage by a gentleman, who sprang out from an orchestra chair. He rushed through the side door into an alley, thence to the avenue and mounted a dark bay horse, which he apparently received from the hand of an accomplice, dashed up toward the back part of the city. The escape was so sudden that he effectually eluded pursuit. The assassin cried "*sic semper*" in a sharp, clear voice, as he jumped to the stage, and dropped his hat and a glove.

Two or three officers were in the box with the President and Mrs. LINCOLN, who made efforts to stop the assassin, but were unsuccessful, and received some bruises. The whole affair, from his entrance into the box to his escape from the theatre, occupied scarcely a minute, and the strongest of the action found everybody wholly unprepared. The assault upon Mr. Seward appears to have been made almost at the same moment as that upon the President. Mr. Seward was wound in connection with his recent injuries. The two assassins have both endeavored to leave the city to the north, but apparently not expecting to strike. Even so low down as Chatham County, Georgia, have been seen.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### TWO DAYS LATER BY THE EUROPA.

### The Insult to Our Cruisers by Portugal.

### The American Minister at Lisbon De- mands Satisfaction.

### Dismissal of the Commander of Fort Belan Requested.

### Further Advance in Five-Twen- ties.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, April 1, 1865.  
The Times to-day has an editorial on the assumed tariff law of the United States. It says: "It is impossible to find an excuse for it. Tried by the light of reason or by the results of experience it is alike condemned." It ironically credits the framers of the scheme with peculiar wisdom in selecting the 1st of April for its inauguration.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* says: "The work of the United States Navy has now been accomplished, and it must be confessed that in the hands of Farragut and Porter the high reputation which the officers and crews of that Power established under the national colors of Brazil, has been greatly enhanced."

Nothing as yet has been decided in regard to the matter.

A PROPERTY FROM RICHMOND.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Richmond on the 6th of March, says: "I am daily more convinced that if Richmond falls and Lee and Johnston are driven from the field, it is but the first stage of little colored revolution which will then be completed. There will ensue a time when every important town of the South will require to be held by a Yankee garrison, when education in New-York will be exchanged for subordination and right reason, and when it will be realized that the clothing of slaves of this magnificent revolutionary drama will not be played out, save in the times of our children's children."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 30th ult. were unimportant.  
In the House of Commons, on the 31st, Lord Cairns said that the Admiralty had received no proposal for sanctioning or supporting any fresh attempt to reach the North Pole. He was therefore, unable to say what course the Government would take with a proposal of the kind. The proposal was made by Mr. Newberry, the Poplarist.

under, but must maintain the position of Austria as a great Power.

INDIA.

A private Calcutta telegram of March 37 reports commercial affairs in much the same state as on the 20th, when slight improvement had taken place.

BRAZIL.

Lisbon, Sunday, April 3.

The Brazilian mail has reached Lisbon, bringing the following cables:

Rio de Janeiro, Saturday, March 11.

Exchange 25 1/2 @ 5/4.

Coffee.—Sales of good grades at 10,000. Balmora 100,000 bags. Stock, 100,000 bags. Foreign 50,000.

Santos, Saturday, March 11.

Exchange 25 1/2.

Cotton (some).

Paraguay, Saturday, March 11.

Exchange 25 1/2 @ 5/4.

Montevideo has surrendered to Gen. Flores. The Brazilians now occupy the city.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

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VERTICAL BLACK LINES SIGNIFY MOURNING

New York Times account of President Lincoln's assassination, April 15, 1865.





Jacksonville  
May 11<sup>th</sup> 1866

Hon. Holmes Steele Esq  
Mayor City Jacksonville

Sir

I would respectfully report that some days since a communication was received from Chas Mac Neil who resides on the opposite bank of the St. Johns, some seven or eight miles below Town, calling my attention to the fact that there were some three or four cases of Small Pox in his immediate neighborhood, endangering the health of his family and seriously affecting his interests, and asking that the said cases be removed to or near again for the purpose of looking after the progress of the disease in this locality and taking steps for thoroughly cleaning the premises as soon as practicable.

Very Respectfully  
Wm. H. H. H.

R. P. Daniel  
Health Officer  
City of Jacksonville

Original letter from Dr. R. P. Daniel, Health Officer in charge of Smallpox Hospital to Mayor Holmes, also an outstanding physician in Jacksonville at that time. The letter requests Dr. Steele's opinion in regard to a problem concerning the "contagion" smallpox prevalent in and around the town at that time.



ROBERT E. LEE, IN FAILING HEALTH, VISITED JACKSONVILLE IN 1870—A LOCAL SOCIAL EVENT WITHOUT PARALLEL.

GENERAL LEE, few will deny, was the most popular hero the South has ever produced. When the editor of a Gainesville newspaper learned that the General was on his way to Florida, he declared that the mere announcement of the fact would send a thrill to the hearts of thousands. He stated that the reverence, honor, and regard which Southern people held for General Lee would not be evinced by shouts of crowded assemblages, but by the kindling of their eyes when his name was mentioned and by the earnest tones of their voices when they breathed "God Bless General Lee."

At four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, April 13, 1870, the *Nick King* arrived at the Jacksonville wharf bearing the General and his daughter, Agnes. As soon as the gangplank was lowered, a committee consisting of Colonel J. J. Daniel, Colonel J. P. Sanderson, and Mr. L. I. Fleming, attorneys, Dr. G. Troup Maxwell, city physician, and Mr. H. T. Baya, a grocer, stepped aboard, followed by a crowd which soon filled the boat beyond capacity.

The committee then escorted General Lee to the upper deck of the ship where he could stand in plain view of the large crowd which remained on shore. His appearance was greeted just as the editor of the Gainesville newspaper had predicted it might be: A hush fell over the crowd.

The *Jacksonville Union* reported:

Not a word was spoken; not a cheer was uttered, but the very silence of the multitude spoke a deeper feeling than the loudest huzzas could have expressed.

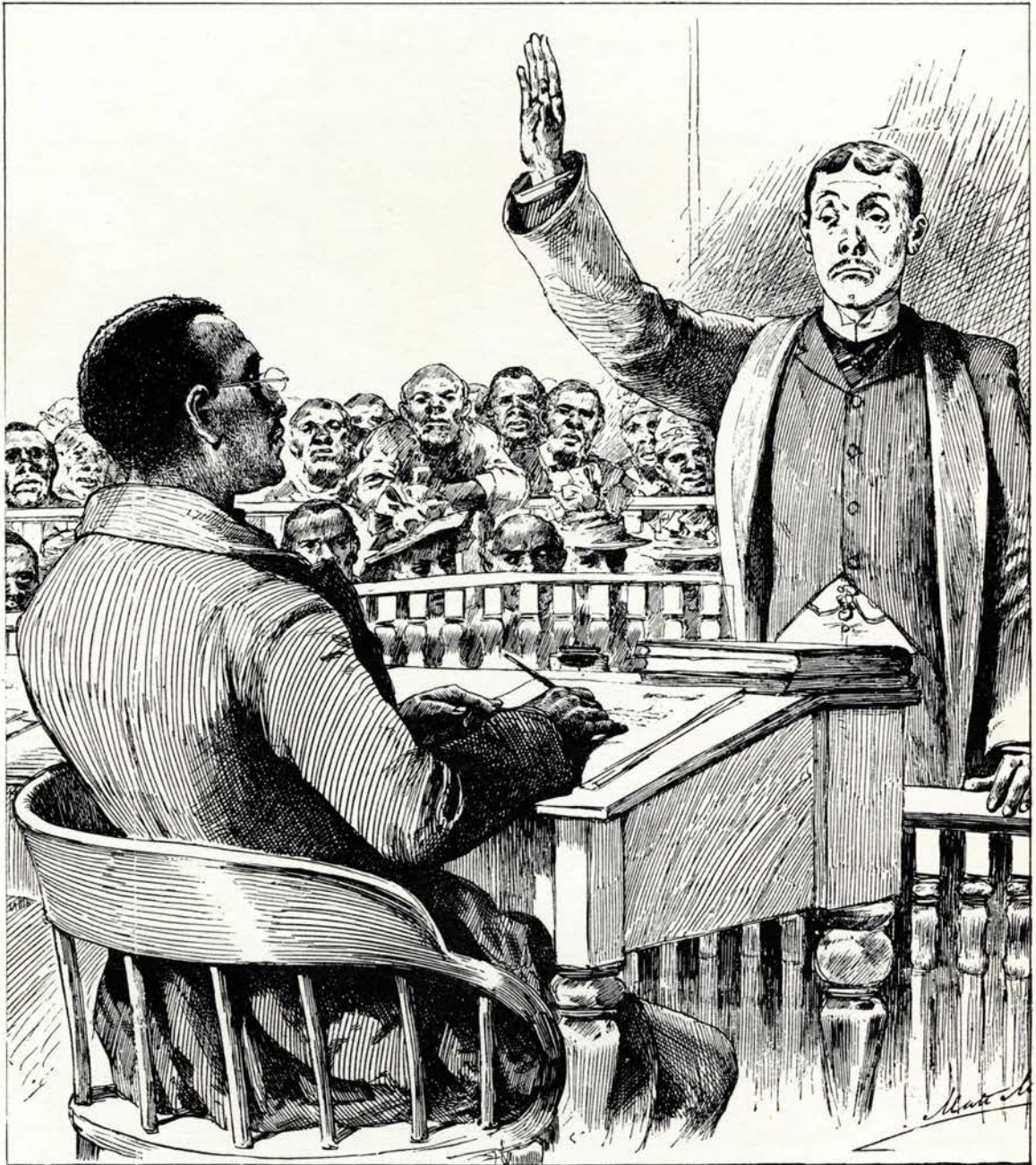
A writer for a local paper reported that General Lee looked worn and feeble during his visit, but that he seemed to be enjoying his trip. The General declared that he had felt much better after leaving Savannah on the voyage south. Everyone hoped that Florida's balmy climate would play an important role in restoring his health. The beneficial effect which the climate might have played, however, probably was more than counteracted by the strain of the trip, for everywhere crowds met the popular hero and entertained him with gala receptions. On October 12, 1870, one of the greatest men of the modern era died quietly in Virginia, the result of what appears to have been hardening and occlusion of the cerebral arteries.





Illustration of Local Problems during the Reconstruction Period of the early 1870's.

After the disputed election of 1876, Florida's vote, having been very much in doubt, was given to Republican Rutherford B. Hayes nationally, but Democratic rule was re-established at home.



JACKSONVILLE POLICE COURT — THE NEGRO JUSTICE REPROVES A DISORDERLY WHITE BROTHER, AND DISMISSES HIM WITH A FINE.



During the fall of 1877, Fernandina suffered from a severe epidemic of yellow fever. Although the health authorities of Jacksonville quarantined against their neighbors promptly, illnesses which had some of the characteristics of yellow fever began to appear here and there in the city. In order to make more information available the mayor and aldermen ordained: that every suspicious case of fever had to be reported promptly.

Below is shown a death certificate signed by Dr. R. P. Daniel on November 13, 1877. On the reverse side is the ordinance.

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH.			
Jacksonville, Fla., Nov 13 <sup>th</sup> 1877.			
I hereby certify that <i>Mattie Robust</i>			
aged <i>18</i>	a native of <i>Florida</i>	and resident of	
<del>this city for the past</del> <i>Leavilla</i>		died at <i>her brother's residence</i>	
<i>in Leavilla</i>		Street, this day, of <i>Congestive Fever.</i>	
<i>R. P. Daniel</i>			
Attending Physician.			

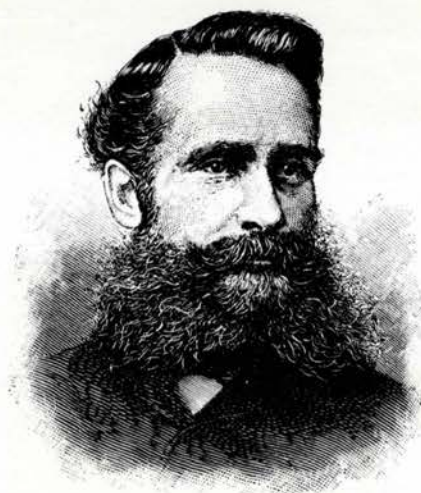
Press print

ORDINANCE.	
BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE.	
SEC. 1. That hereafter, when a death shall occur, and there has been a physician in attendance, said physician, within four hours after such death, shall prepare and cause to be placed in the hands of the City Sexton, a written Certificate, which shall set forth the name, date of death, age, nativity, time of residence in the city, and disease or accident, of which any patient in his care may have died; and if death has occurred from fever, its specific character must be stated.	
SEC. 2. That any attending physician, as aforesaid, who shall refuse, fail, or neglect to perform the requirements set forth in the first section of this Ordinance, upon conviction before the Mayor, for each and every refusal, failure, or neglect, shall be fined in a sum of Ten Dollars and costs of suit; unless upon trial it shall appear that there has been an unavoidable, positive barrier to the performance of the requirements of section first of this Ordinance, and that at the earliest practicable time thereafter the duty had been performed.	
[Record Book B, Page 182. Ordinance Book, Page 46.]	



In 1883, a distressing epidemic of smallpox caused much confusion and disagreement between Jacksonville civilians, health authorities and physicians. So disturbed and upset were the health officials and citizens of Jacksonville when the "loathesome disease" smallpox seemed to spread and become more severe despite efforts, they became strict in some respects but failed to organize and make an overall concerted effort.

As an example, a short notice in a local paper stated that Dr. X was arrested and taken before the Mayor for going from the presence of a smallpox patient to mingle with well people on the streets and elsewhere without properly fumigating himself. For the offence the Doctor was fined \$25.00 and costs.



Above, Mr. Charles H. Jones, editor of the FLORIDA TIMES-UNION, 1883, had a feud and a running word battle with a prominent local citizen. On April 26, he wrote:

The Board of Health have dried up and the wind has given them a ride.

They have crawled into their hole and pulled the hole in after them.

They are an echo, a reverberation, a current of air which sigheth through an empty bunghole—and the bunghole is not a very good bunghole either. But the bunghole is all that remains. And the bunghole wishes it had never been unbunged.

After a mild panic as late as May 23, Dr. Baldwin stepped into the breach on May 25 at the age of 72, and attended a combined meeting of the Duval County Medical Society and Jacksonville Board of Health. Compulsory vaccination was strongly recommended for everyone, vaccinated or unvaccinated, and members of the Duval County Medical Society offered their services free of charge.

By mid-June, about three months after it began, the epidemic was virtually at an end.

The efforts of these citizens far outweighed the bickerings and acrimonious exchanges among some of the leaders. During the epidemic, valuable experience in organization was gained and important lessons were learned which later were to be of great usefulness.



## THE 1880's

Oxford Hotel and Pharmacy  
 Laura at Duval  
 (1886-7)



Left, State Bank of Florida, 24 W. Bay St.  
 Upper center, First National Bank of Fla., Ocean at Bay.  
 Lower center, Bank of Jacksonville, Pine (Main) at Forsyth St.  
 Right, National Bank of the State of Fla., 16 W. Bay St.  
 For banks after the fire of 1901, see Jacksonville Story.



The Florida Medical and Surgical Journal was published in Jacksonville for 10 months, 1885-86. Attempts to have it accepted as the official publication of the Florida Medical Association failed. The Journal of the Florida Medical Association began publication in 1914.

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

VOL. I. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00, IN ADVANCE. NO. 4.

# THE FLORIDA Medical and Surgical JOURNAL.

"TO MEDICAL MEN BELONG MEDICAL MATTERS."—*Bowling.*

EDITORS:  
**T. O. SUMMERS, M.D. CHAS. H. MALLETT, M.D.  
NEAL MITCHELL, M.D.**

FEBRUARY, 1886.

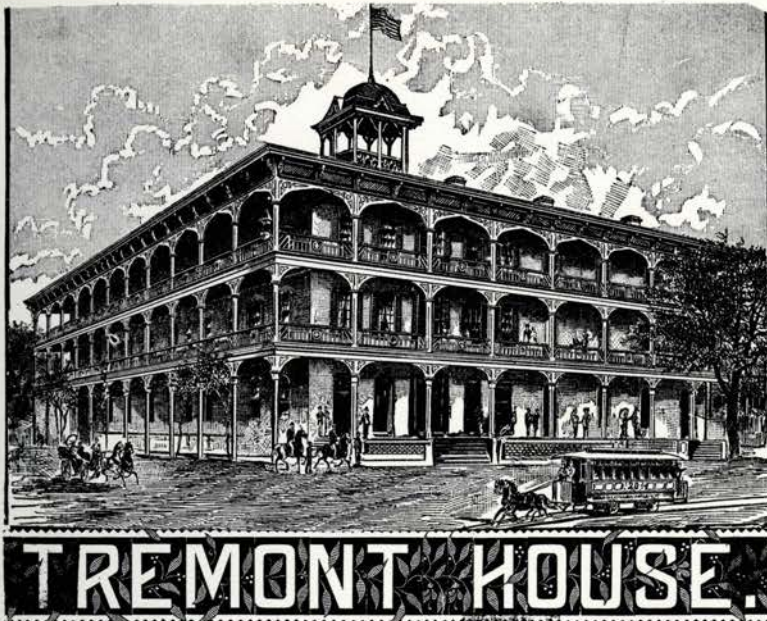
## CONTENTS:

<b>ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS:</b>		bolic Acid in Indigestion—Sassafras Oil—On Certain Electrical Reactions—The Painful Points in Sciatic Neuralgia—Surgery—New Method of Treating Fracture of the Patella—How to Stop Nasal Hemorrhage—Carbolic Acid in Indigestion—The Treatment of Cholera Infantum—The Danger of Submucous Injections of Chloroform—Indications of Intestinal Obstruction..... 179-186	
Two Months of Hospital Practice, with Reference to some Selected Cases of Great Interest. By Frederick S. Dennis, M. D., New York..	149	<b>EDITORIAL:</b>	
Buchananism Again.....	156	The Pathological Future of the Negro	187
Annual Report of Vital Statistics for City of Jacksonville, Fla., 1885. By A. W. Knight, M. D.....	157	Nipped in the Bud.....	190
<b>SELECTIONS:</b>		Medical and Surgical Responsibility	191
Anesthetics. By R. Harvey Reed, M. D., Fort Wayne, Ind.....	158	The Florida Blizzard.....	191
The use of Naphthallin in Chronic Diarrhoea, and in Typhoid Fever..	168	The Yellow Fever Commission.....	192
A Lecture on the Treatment of Painful Menstruation, and Sterility from Flexion. By Wm. Goodell, M. D., Univ. Pennsylvania.....	170	Dots ..	193-194
<b>FLOTSAM AND JETSAM:</b>		Meteorological Record and Mortuary Report.....	195
Professional Dermatoses—Unique Mode of Contagion of Gonorrhoea—A New Hemostatic Agent—Car-		Meteorological Summary for Year 1885.....	196
		<b>ADVERTISEMENTS.</b>	

THE TIMES-UNION PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSE, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Property of  
**FLORIDA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**





The 1880's. Note horse-drawn trolley in right foreground and handsome horses and carriage on left of hotel.

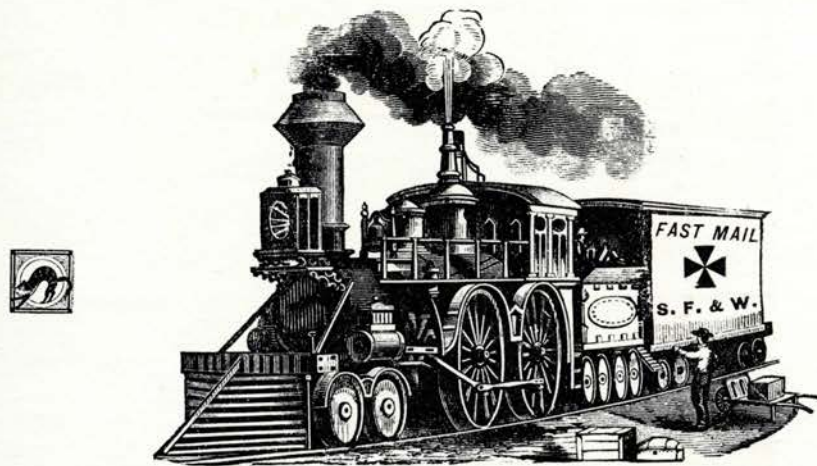
## TREMONT HOUSE.

NEW BRICK

F. T. CULLENS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

CORNER PINE AND FORSYTH STS.

## FLORIDA DISPATCH LINE



THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST & BEST ROUTE

FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO AND FROM

**JACKSONVILLE, GAINESVILLE,**

AND ALL POINTS IN FLORIDA.

Jacksonville's  
"Fast Mail"  
in 1886.

W. M. DAVIDSON, General Traffic Agent for Florida.





## Jacksonville---1887.

(MULTUM IN PARVO.)

The city of Jacksonville stands upon the great St. Johns River of Florida, at a point where the carrying trade of the Ocean, the River and the Railways meet.

It is the *entrepot* and commercial capital of Florida.

It is the largest winter resort of the United States.

It is the centre of the wholesale trade of Florida.

It is a centre for fruit-packing and shipping.

It has lumber, cigar and other manufactures.

It has an ocean port and a foreign and a coastwise commerce.

It has an extensive river commerce.

It is the railway centre of the State.

It is the termini of seven railways.

Its hotels are the finest and most comfortable in the South.

It has twenty hotels that during the past season registered more than 65,000 persons.

Its increase in population during the past year has been 13,200, or more per cent than any city of equal or larger size in the world.

It has several miles of street railway.

It expended over \$600,000 during the past year in new buildings and improvements.

It has two National and three private banks, and two institutions for savings.

It has several lumber mills and a score or more of cigar factories and other manufacturing establishments.

It has over one hundred wholesale and several hundred retail houses.

It is beautifully and healthfully located.

It has an elaborate system of sanitation.

It is one of the cleanest of Southern cities.

It has an abundant water supply from artesian wells and a sewerage system.

Its death-rate is only 13.6 in each thousand of population, per annum.

It is, by rail, nearer San Francisco than is New York.

It is, by rail, only thirty-six hours from New York City, twenty hours from New Orleans, thirty-six hours from Cincinnati, and forty-nine hours from Chicago.

It is a city of Churches.

It has the best public schools in the State.

It has High, Grammar, Primary, Private, Drawing and Music schools.

It is lighted both by gas and electricity, has a fire alarm telegraph and an efficient paid fire department.

It has telegraph and telephones.

It has three dailies and the best newspapers in the State.

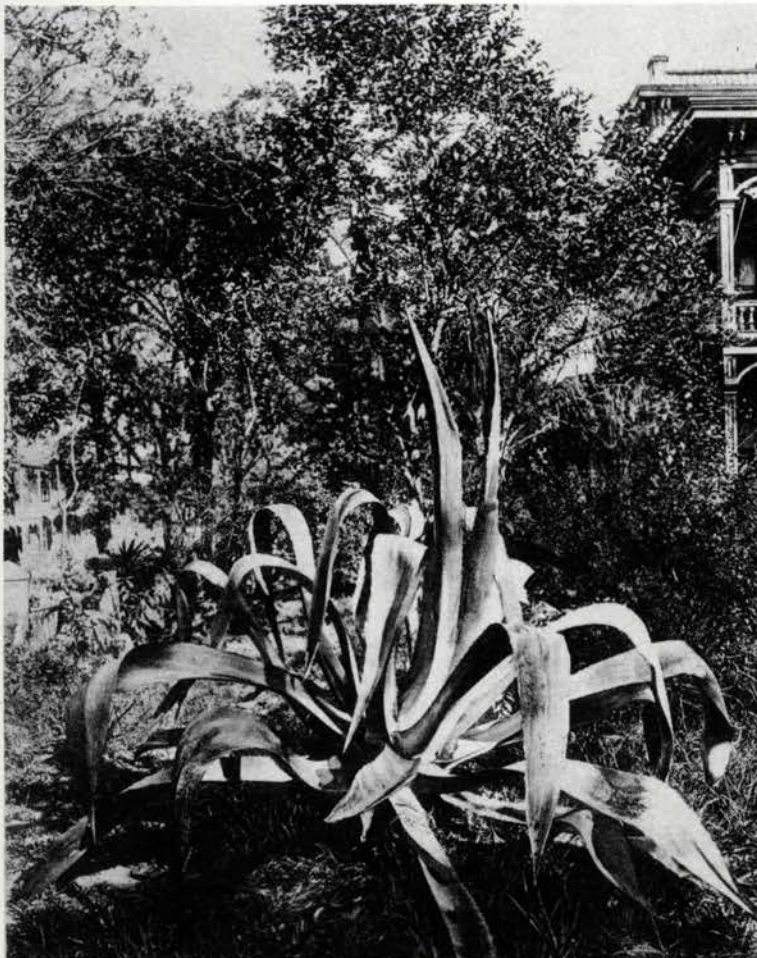
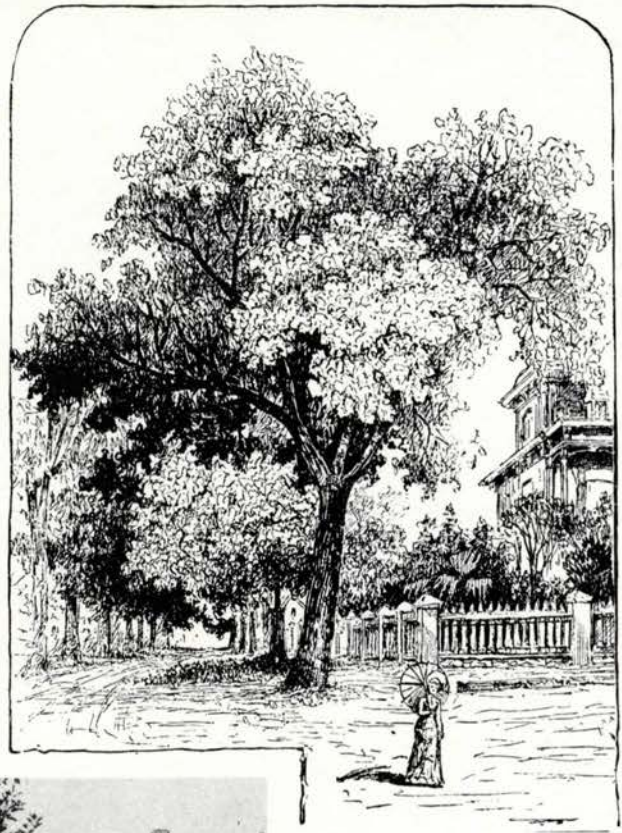
Such a report as that above justified sincere pride in the past, and optimism on the part of Jacksonville's citizens for the future. They had no way of knowing that the following year would bring a devastating epidemic of yellow fever. The first patient was a Mr. R. D. McCormick who had come from Plant City by way of Tampa. The diagnosis was made on July 28.



1887

### STREET SCENE IN JACKSONVILLE

In the background is the home of Dr. J. D. Mitchell and his two physician sons, Drs. Neal and Solace Mitchell, prominent in the late 19th century. The Mitchell home was located at 40 Julia at the corner of Adams, a location that today is in the heart of downtown Jacksonville.



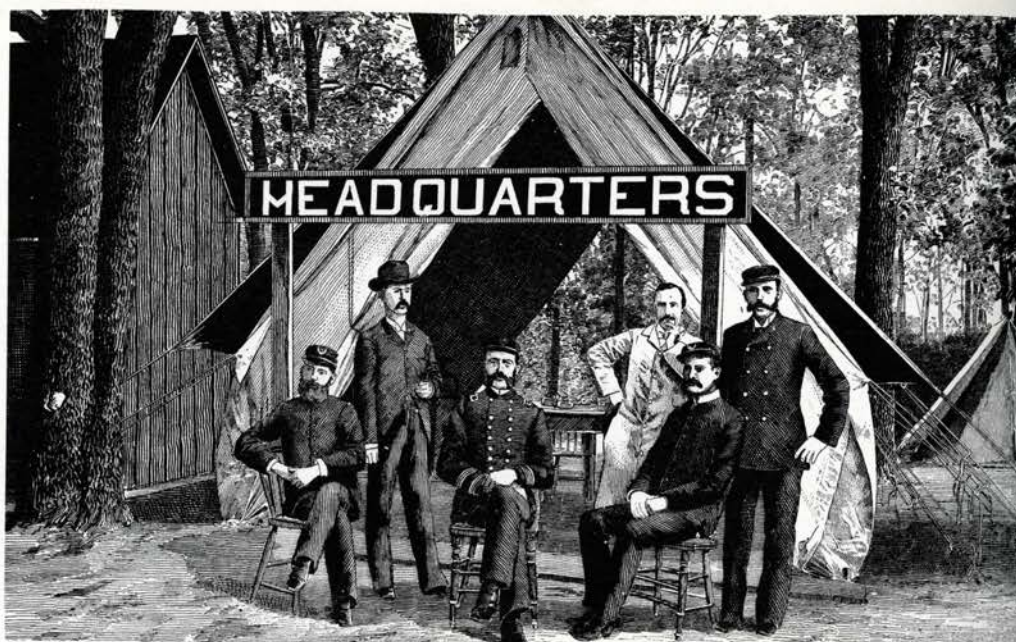
1893

Another view of the Mitchell home with the famous Century plant in the yard as it appeared 60 years ago. This Century plant might be used as a symbol of the Duval County Medical Society's theme on this their centennial year.

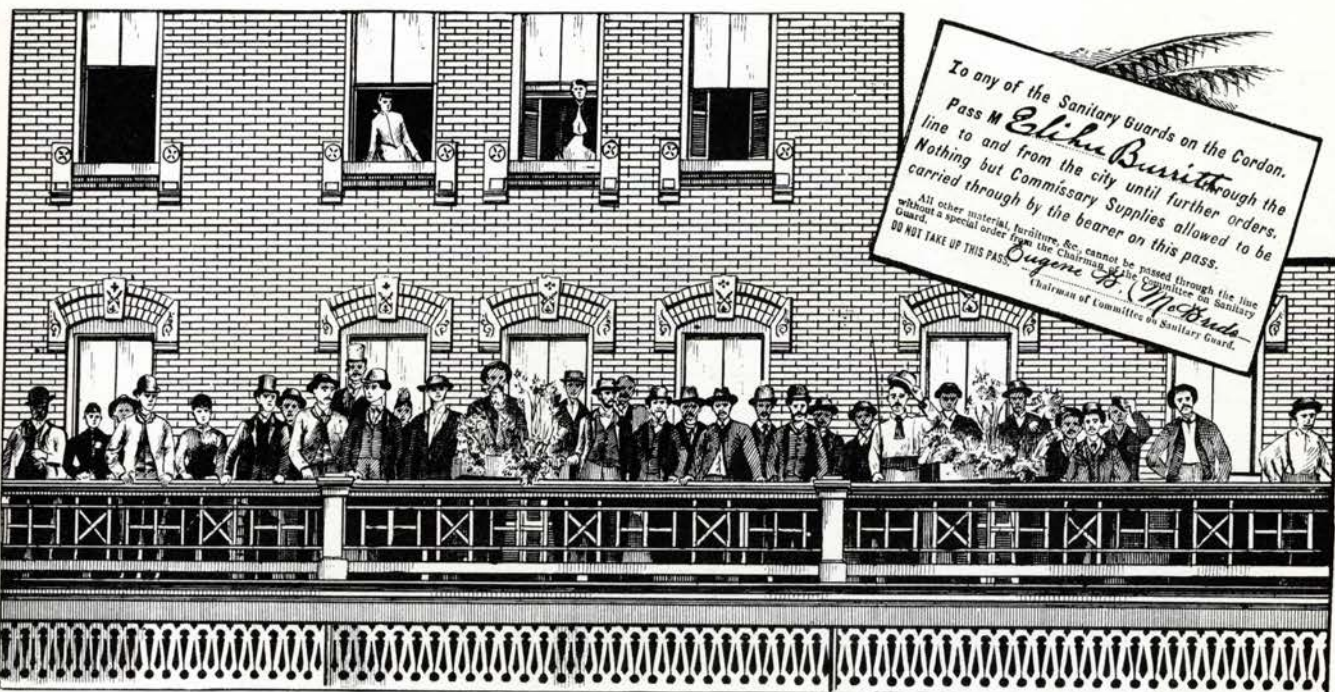


# JACKSONVILLE AND THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC OF 1888

Camp Perry, located on the banks of the St. Marys River was a detention camp where everyone who left Jacksonville had to go for a period of observation.



Dr. Guteras, Dr. Posey, Dr. Hutton, Dr. Faget, Hospital Steward McDowell,  
Dr. Geddings.  
CAMP PERRY, FLORIDA.



orters, Saunders, Robinson, Mrs. Cooley, Mrs. Hoyt, Wolf, Dr. Broaddus, Hough, Dr. McSwain, Jones, Ortagus,  
Miss McPherson, Mrs. Saunders, Wiggins, Mrs. VanHood, Mrs. Melchier, Barr, Dr. Strawsz, Willard, Dr. Sheftall, Douglass, Lamb, Wamboldt,  
Gilbert, Bryson, Bliss, Dr. Bryan, Dr. Buntz, Dr. Porter, Packwood, Bailey, Dr. Cuzner, Phillips.

## Jacksonville citizens during epidemic

Note Pass Card which everyone had to show before he would be allowed to pass quarantine line of 1888.



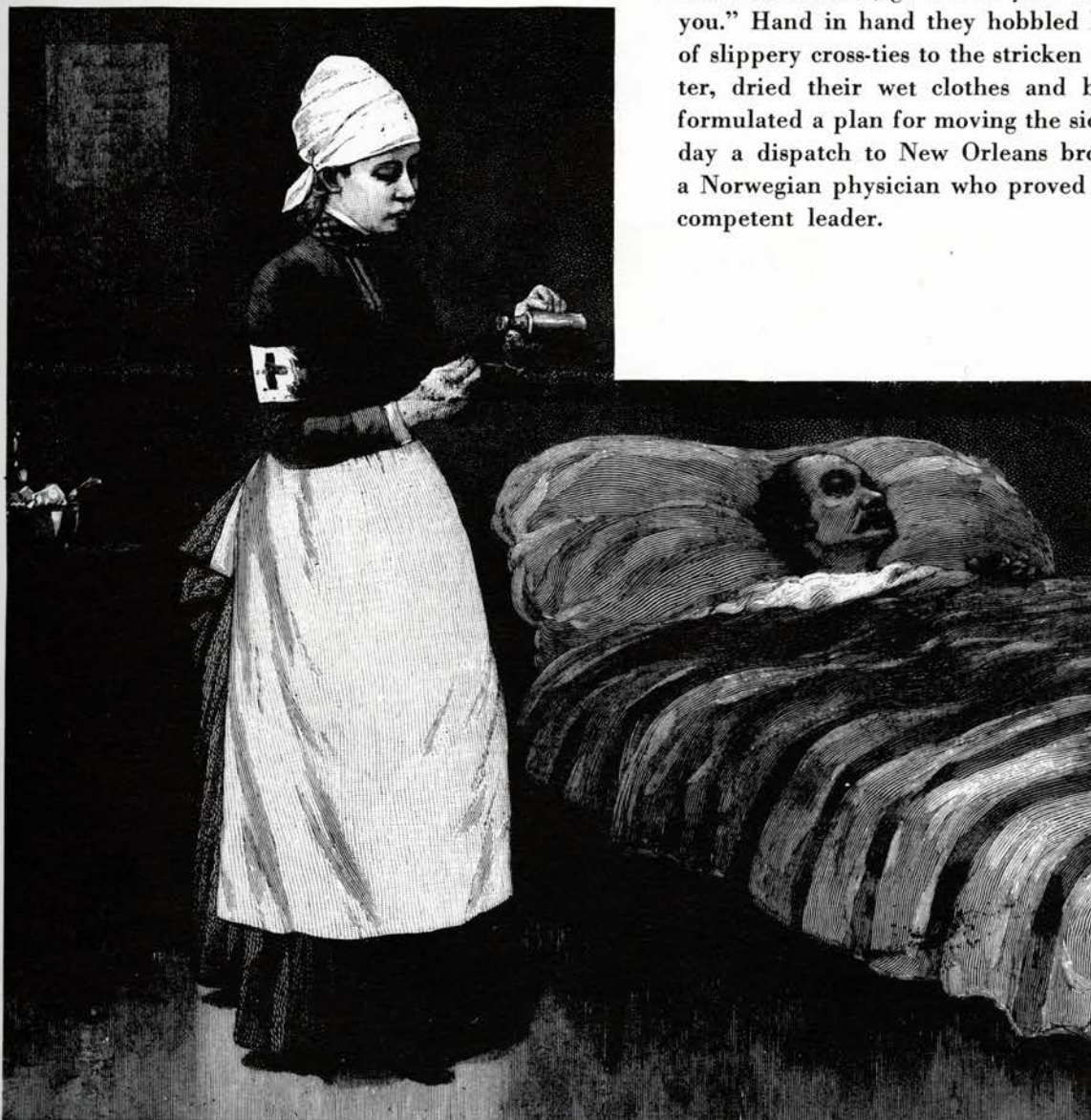
In early September, 1888, a little group of eighteen Red Cross nurses with their leader, Colonel Southmayd of New Orleans, enroute to Jacksonville to be released from duty in Florida via Camp Perry, heard an announcement that the little town of MacClenny, thirty-eight miles west of Jacksonville, through which they would soon pass, was in a fearful state of distress. Residents of this comparatively new town had suddenly been stricken by yellow fever. Physicians there were ill and there were no nurses. The citizens were quarantined and there was no medicine, not even enough food. The train could not stop in or near the town, hence Colonel Southmayd asked the nurses if they would jump off providing he could persuade the engineer to slow down. "We will do anything you say, Colonel; we are here in God's name

and service to help His people; for Him, for you, and for the Red Cross we will do our best and our all."

"Conductor, you had a hot box a few miles back. Don't you think it should be looked to after passing MacClenny?"

"I will slow up and have it seen to, Colonel, although it may cost me my official head."

One mile beyond town, the rain pouring in torrents, the ground soaked and slippery, out into the pitch black darkness leaped three men and seven women with no physician among them and no instructions save the charge of their leader. "... you know what to do; go and do your best, and God help you." Hand in hand they hobbled back over a mile of slippery cross-ties to the stricken town, found shelter, dried their wet clothes and by midnight had formulated a plan for moving the sick. The following day a dispatch to New Orleans brought a Dr. Gill, a Norwegian physician who proved to be a wise and competent leader.





Arlington, Fla.  
August 16, 1949

Dr. Webster Merritt  
Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Doctor,

Your letter of the 6th inst. gave me much pleasure.

The last copy of the Arlingtonian was issued, June 30, 1949. You will find "The Old Country Doctor" enclosed. I would like to add that a fever patient was not allowed to have fresh air, or cold drink. Windows were kept closed and cool water administered with a tablespoon. No nourishing food was allowed; the patient was given a little thin corn meal gruel until the time came for him to be allowed a small amount of beef tea. Recovery was slow.

I am quite proud of my yellow fever immunity card signed by Dr. J. Y. Porter. I wonder if there are many of us left who went through the epidemic of 1888.

Sincerely,



Wm. F. Hawley,  
Editor of the Arlingtonian  
A mimeographed news sheet  
issued weekly for many  
years, just across the  
river from Jacksonville.

### THE OLD COUNTRY DOCTOR — DURING THE 1870's

Back in the seventies, in the rural district where I lived, the doctor was seldom called except in emergencies. In the garret of every house was a collection of roots and yarbs (herbs) which had been gathered at the proper season and during the right phase of the moon. Tea made with tansy cured female complaints and the different mints and pennyroyal had their specific uses. Then there were the inner barks of wild cherry, birch, slippery elm, etc. Great care must be taken to peel the barks downward, as an upward scrape might cause vomiting. I was quite a skeptic and scraped in all directions with no untoward result. Every drug store had a leech jar from which a worm could be secured to suck the blood from bruises, black eyes and for reduction of blood pressure. The blood sucking worm when full of blood could be stripped of his internal load and put back to work again.



## THE OLD COUNTRY DOCTOR—DURING THE 1880's

THE OLD COUNTRY DOCTOR:-- The editor is reminiscent. During my short experience of over four score years, I have seen many changes in every phase of life. Probably none have been more radical than the old time Country Doctor. He was not only your medical advisor, but a confidential friend to whom one could go in time of trouble. I well remember old Dr. Beatty who drove over the countryside in a little two wheel cart drawn by a little black mare; they all seemed part of each other. The Doctor did not write prescriptions for pleasant tasting medicines; he carried a stock of drugs, the odors of which heralded his presence. He seemed to paraphrase the Indian saying, "No hurt, no cure" into "The nastier the taste, the better the effect." He would sit down at a table, call for a plate and from his medicine case would select a variety of drugs which he would mould into a pill about the size of a child's marble; roll this in powdered licorice to disguise the taste, and tell the patient to swallow it. I well remember how that big pill would stick in your throat; the licorice powder disappear and you would have all the nasty flavors in the calendar, singly and collectively, and you would earnestly wish to get well. Sometimes he would make tiny black pills which the children swallowed in a spoonful of jelly. One day a child who was asked if he had eaten all his jelly replied "all except the seeds." When calomel began to supplant blue mass they gave us immense doses which were followed by water in which gum arabic had been dissolved, in order to soothe the intestines which had received harsh treatment from the drug. This must not be cold water. I well remember the earthenware pitcher of almost tepid water, and to this day feel like smashing every one I see. The old doctor was also handy with his lance; I can close my eyes now and see him bring a woman out of convulsions by the simple method of sticking a lance into her arm and drawing off a quantity of blood. In those days T. B. was called consumption and was classified as lingering or haasty. My mother died of the lingering type, and it was a foregone conclusion that I had to go the same way. I caught a severe cold one winter, when I was skating and fell through the ice, and had to walk home in clothes soaked in icy water. This cold lingered on until late in the Spring, when I was compelled to lie in bed. The consensus of opinion was that I was in a decline and there was no use in Doctoring me. The old Doctor happened to be in the neighborhood one day, and my case was explained to him. He punched me in the ribs and I let out a yell, whereupon the old fellow said "Decline nothing, give the little devil some blue mass." I am satisfied with the result.

The following table shows the dates of the first killing frosts at Jacksonville from September, 1871, to the winter of 1887-88:

1871-72.....No relief date	1879-80.....Nov. 20
1872-73.....Nov. 16	1880-81.....Nov. 16
1873-74.....Nov. 22	1881-82.....Nov. 25
1874-75.....Feb. 5	1882-83.....Nov. 22
1875-76.....Dec. 15	1883-84.....Dec. 16
1876-77.....Dec. 1	1884-85.....Dec. 3
1877-78.....Nov. 30	1885-86.....Nov. 25
1878-79.....Dec. 3	1886-87.....Dec. 6
1887-88.....Nov. 21.	

By the above tables it will be seen that during the past sixteen years the earliest light frost occurred on October 28, 1875, and the earliest killing frost on November 16, in 1872 and 1880.

It is certain that there are nearly fifteen thousand people now within what may be strictly called the infected district of Duval county. Probably less than 1,500 have had and now have the fever. The proportion of acclimated people here is exceedingly small, and there is yet plenty of material to furnish food for the continuance of the terrors of the pestilence during the long weeks that are yet before us. It is worse than folly—it is suicidal madness for those who can not away, and whose duty does not com-

A note in a local paper during early fall pleading with citizens who could leave the city to do so. Although the reason was obscure, authorities had learned that a "killing frost" or freeze would bring the epidemic to an end, hence the table showing the dates on which the first frosts had appeared in each of the preceding ten years. Citizens literally prayed for an early killing frost in 1888. Actually the first did not appear until November 25, whereupon December 15 was set as the date when refugees could return safely.



The epidemic of 1888 was responsible for founding of the Florida State Board of Health the following year. Four leaders in the movement for preventive medicine in Florida during early and mid 19th Century had laid a good foundation for a Board of Health.



JOHN GORRIE, M. D. 1802-1855.

IN 1844, HE SAID:

"... [Even] if diseases submitted readily to the control of medicine—how infinitely superior to treatment of a disease will that device be which makes certain that a disease cannot exist. . . . [Even if there were no suffering] . . . prevention would be of greater consequence to society than . . . cure. We trust the time will soon arrive when the attention of medical men will be turned as much to [prevention] . . . as, in all past time, it has been directed to [cure] . . ."

It was five years later, in 1849, that the Massachusetts Medical Society, with the support of the American Statistical Association prevailed upon the state legislature to finance a committee of three to draw up a plan for a sanitary survey of Massachusetts. Lemuel Shattuck was appointed chairman of the committee. This report is justly famous as the first concrete plan for an integrated state program of public health in the U.S. Basing his opinion on the unsanitary conditions prevailing throughout the state as reported by medical men, Shattuck estimated that nearly 50 per cent of all deaths were unnecessary, and that these fatalities resulted from environmental factors that society could amend or eliminate. The best solution of this high death rate was "prevention rather than cure."

It will be seen that Dr. Gorrie recognized the need for preventive medicine and had raised his voice publicly in its favor five years previously. Thus, although Dr. Gorrie has not been given credit for pioneering in preventive medicine and public health, he deserves to be recognized as one of the first in these fields.



DR. JOSEPH Y. PORTER, 1847-1927.

First Health Officer of the Florida State Board of Health, 1889-1917. A forceful man with a somewhat vitriolic temperament, he sometimes seemed to enjoy controversy and often engaged in acrid debate. He was a good leader and had the capacity to get things done. He served the Florida State Board of Health 28 years. The health of the people was immeasurably improved during Dr. Porter's service as Health Officer. There was a transition from medieval to modern methods in the practice of medicine and surgery during that time.

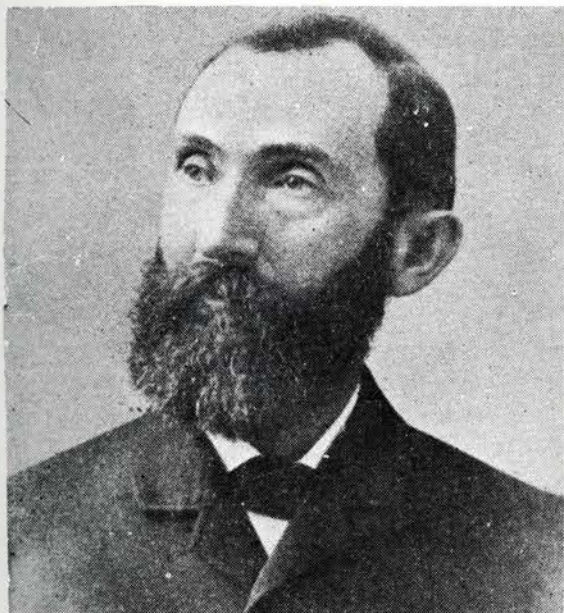


DR. JOHN P. WALL, 1836-1895.

Because of two addresses before the annual meeting of the Florida Medical Association in 1875 by Dr. Wall, an editor of the Journal of the Florida Medical Association suggested in 1945 that he deserved to be known as the Father of the State Board of Health. An excerpt from each address follows:

The duty of preserving the health and lives of its citizens from the causes of disease is as incumbent on the state as is that of suppressing rapine and murder . . . One has no adequate conception of how much of the sickness and consequently death, are preventable . . . Several of the states have already established Boards of Health and it is highly important that they should . . . The question of public hygiene, like that of quarantine, is too important to be left exclusively to the optional control of local authorities . . . The state should establish a Board of Health . . . whose duty should be to investigate the causes of sickness and recommend such measures as may likely prove useful in abating them . . . The time is fast hastening when the preservation of the public health will become one of primary consideration in all enlightened governments.

\* \* \*



The time is surely coming when preventive medicine shall have reached such a degree of perfection that the occurrence of epidemic disease will be felt as a gross reproach to the community which it assails . . . It is very evident that it is our duty to do all we possibly can to advance sanitary science and impress its importance on the public mind . . . We have occupied the undignified position too long of merely subsisting on the misfortunes of our fellowmen. It is time for us to rise to a higher plane as philanthropists in our efforts to improve the health of the people by removing the causes of diseases. Thus only can we fulfill the highest functions of our calling.

R. P. DANIEL, M.D.

First President of the Florida State Board of Health.

(Biographical sketch elsewhere in this publication).



To be addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

For the Month of December 1870

Name and Address of Observer

A. B. Baldwin

Day of Month.	BAROMETER.										PSYCHROMETER, OR HYGROMETER.						FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of Month.
	OBSERVED HEIGHT.			THERMOMETER ATTACHED TO BAROMETER.			BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				DRY BULB.			WET BULB.									
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
1	30.10	29.90	30.00	56	56	56							54	55	56	0.36	0.45			90	100		1
2		29.90	30.00										72	55	56	5.2							2
3		30.10	30.00										70	52	57	5.1							3
4	30.10			48							45			44		30							4
5	30.10	30.00	30.00	54	54	54					70	62	54	53	61								5
6	30.10	30.00	30.00	54	54	54					70	56	54	53	61								6
7	30.00	30.00	30.00	54	54	54					70	64	54	53	62								7
8																							8

Official Report of Dr. Baldwin's Study of Thermometer, Barometer and Hygrometer Readings made in Jacksonville during December, 1870, intended for official files in Washington, D. C. Note Dr. Baldwin's signature.

On the reverse side of the form above is a detailed report of a destructive fire which began on

the evening of December 19, 1870, in a wooden building on the wharf back of Fairbank's store on the south side of Bay between Pine (Main) and Laura. Virtually everything on that block south to the river edge was destroyed. The fire leaped across Bay and likewise destroyed almost every building in the block bounded by Bay, Laura, Forsyth and Pine. Important losses were the "Florida Union" newspaper building, press and equipment, Mr. Columbus Drew's bookstore and printing equipment and Mr. S. B. Hubbard's as well as Mr. R. T. Masters' Hardware stores.

Mr. T. Frederick Davis, who used this manuscript to tell the story of the fire in his book, History of Jacksonville, Florida and Vicinity, published in 1925, presented the manuscript to the Editor in 1944. Had Dr. Baldwin not made this report, today we would have no knowledge of this fire whatever—in fact we would not even know that it had occurred.

Dr. Baldwin's handwriting, like that of so many other physicians is difficult to decipher. Thus the medical Journals he kept while in charge of the General Hospital at Lake City during the War Between the States defy efforts to decipher them.

Combining three qualities which made him unusual, he was studious, scientific and practicable.

### "THE GAY NINETIES"

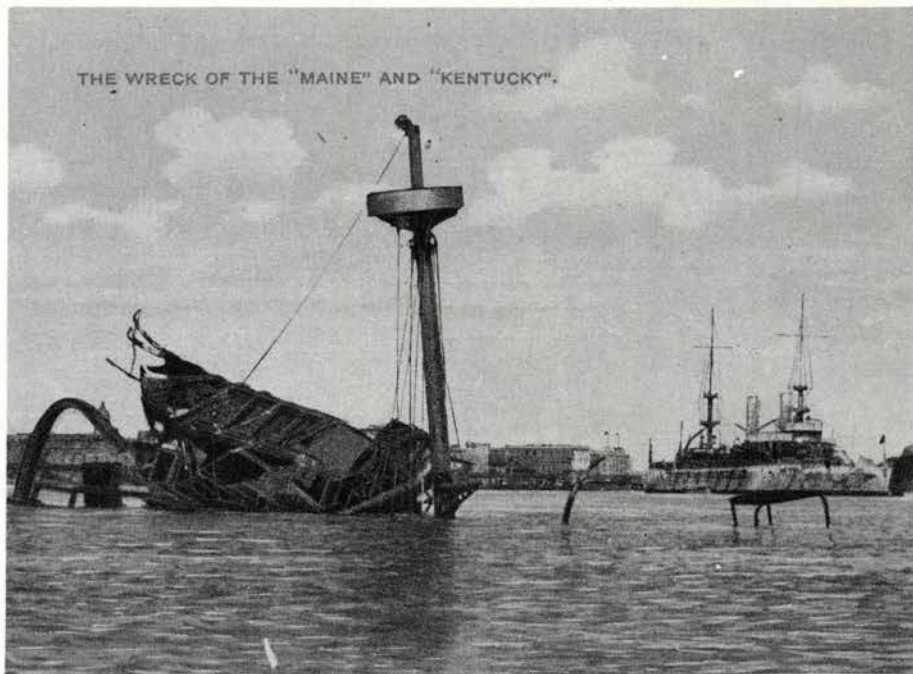
Famous Fernandina Baseball Team. Champions of Florida in 1894. Upper row, 2nd from left, well known Jacksonville resident today.







The Spanish American War of 1898. In Florida the Nineties are no longer gay. Above, Destruction of the Battleship Maine in the harbor at Havana, Cuba, February 15.

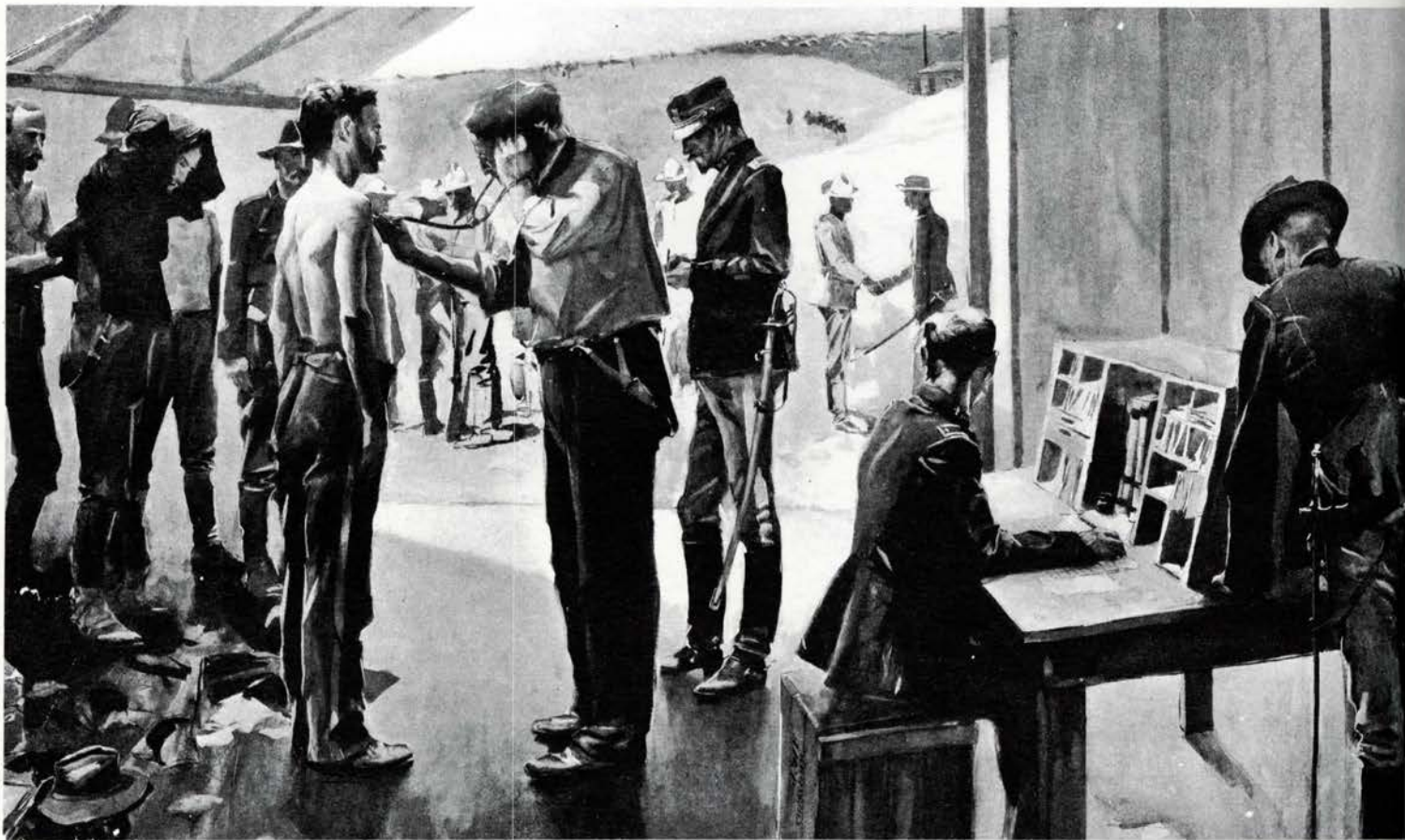


THE WRECK OF THE "MAINE" AND "KENTUCKY".

... NEXT DAY.

The Battle-cry:  
**"REMEMBER THE  
 MAINE"**  
 resounded throughout the  
 land.





Volunteers being examined by physicians prior to induction into the armed services.

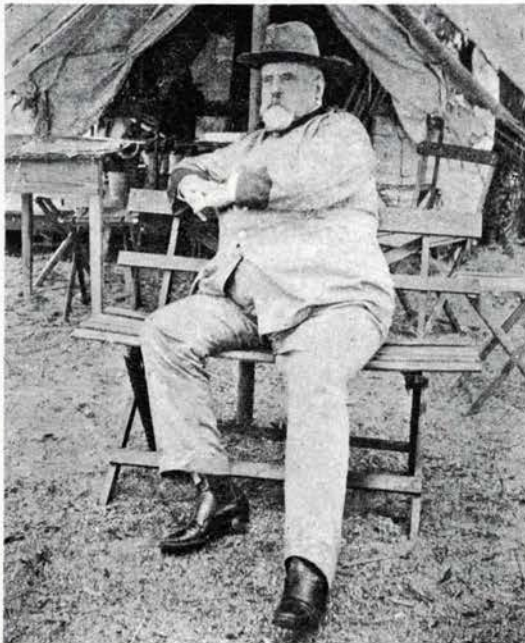
**"READY"**







Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, Commanding 7th Army Corps, with his staff in Florida.



General Fitzhugh Lee rests in front of his tent at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Florida.



Brigadier General William Mitchell, founder of the United States Air Force, is pictured at the height of his stormy career.

When a boy of 18, he was stationed at Camp Cuba Libre in Jacksonville during the spring of 1898. Happy here and frequently able to visit his prominent grandmother, Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, the site of whose estate is known today as Villa Alexandria, Billy was eager to push on to Cuba and did before the war ended.

A "prophet without honor", General Mitchell was courtmartialled and convicted for his insistence upon calling attention to the fact that the U.S. Air Force needed to be greatly strengthened and developed. Fortunately, General Mitchell entrusted some of his most prophetic messages and warning to a friend with the request that they be released during the days of national crisis which he knew lay not far ahead.

It is ironic, even shameful, that the founder of our air force and brilliant leader during World War I was sacrificed because he tried to impress upon authorities facts that today are so clear to all of us. Most people today believe that General Mitchell was almost 100% accurate in what he suggested and predicted.







Camp Cuba Libre in Jacksonville in 1898, is seen to lack some of the comforts of home.

In the late Spring and Early Summer of 1898 thousands of Troops while en-route to Tampa had their destination changed to Jacksonville.

Facilities were crowded and soon the incidence of Typhoid fever amongst the troops at Camp Cuba Libre rose sharply. Testimony from medical officers was sought.

The surprisingly crude facilities for disposing of waste and maintaining sanitation at the camp when compared with modern methods are more than surprising; they are amazing. The story can best be told through the factual and unsensational testimony of Captain Joseph B. Whiting, Jr., assistant surgeon in charge of the First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry at the Camp.

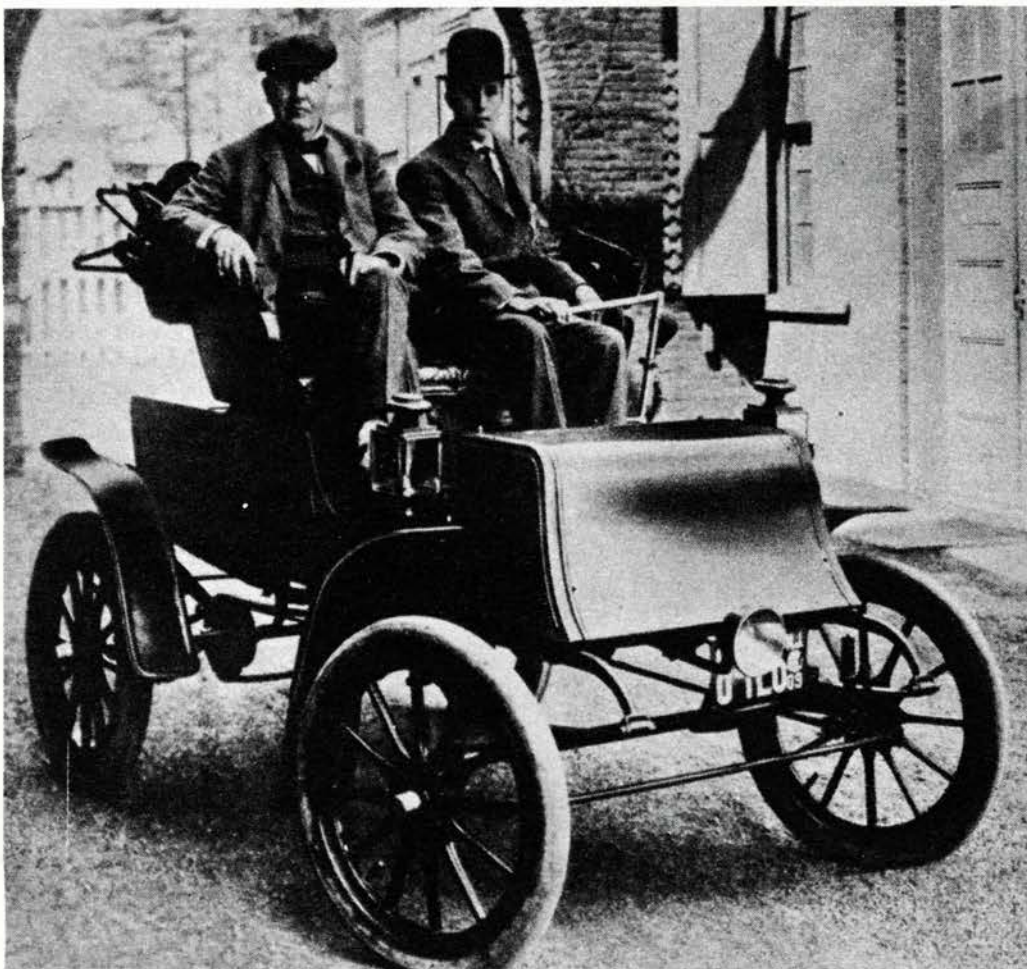




## JACKSONVILLE AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

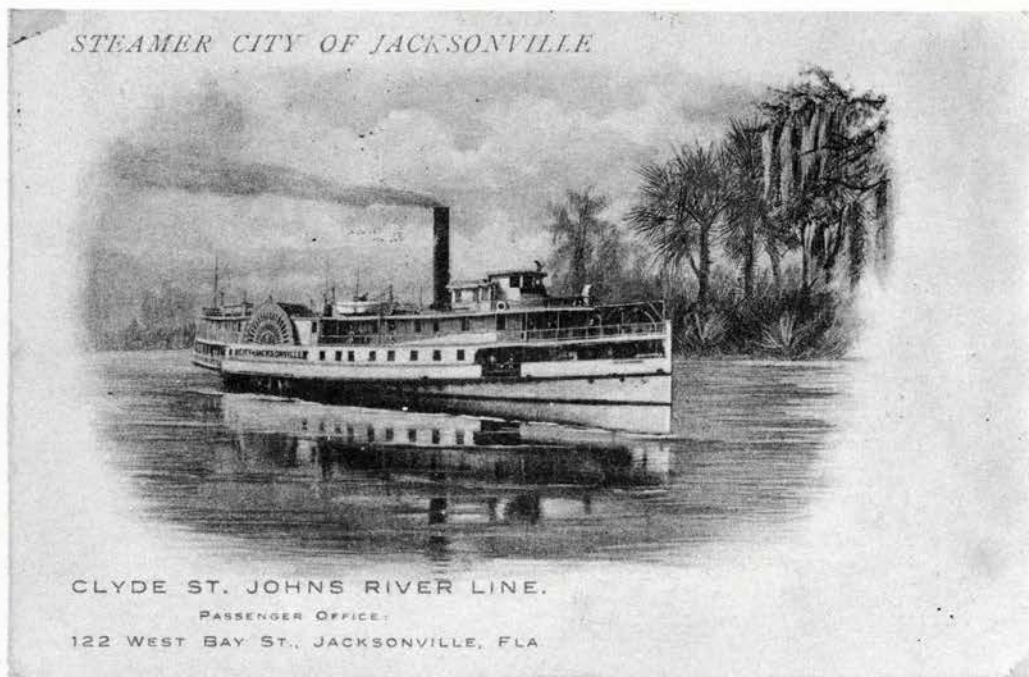
The first automobile to arrive in the city was that of Mr. Charles A. Clark, local citizen, who bought it in 1899 for \$650.00.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, one of Florida's prominent winter residents, drives an early Studebaker.

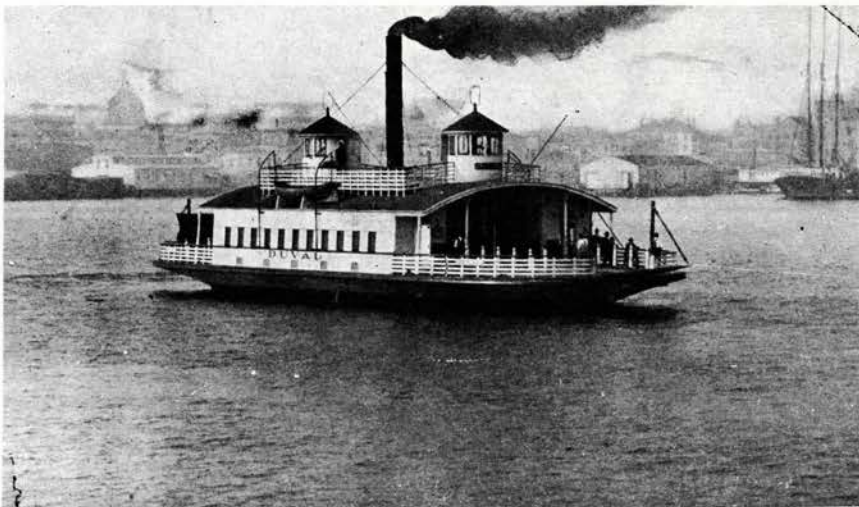




## FAMILIAR SIGHTS ON THE ST. JOHNS RIVER



## FERRY STEAMER "DUVAL"





UPPER—LOOKING WEST AND NORTH



BELOW—LOOKING NORTH AND EAST







FOLLOWING THE DISASTROUS FIRE OF MAY 3, 1901





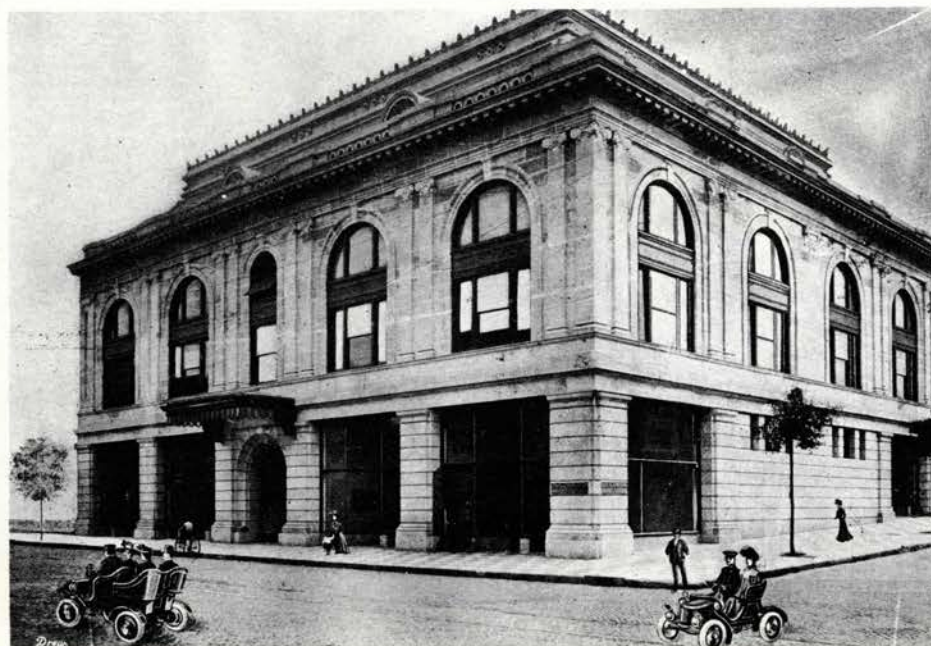
Windsor Hotel, in background, was promptly re-built after the Fire. Growing young Shrubbery in Hemming Park serves as symbol of Jacksonville Born Again.



Newly finished & somewhat glamorized Masonic Temple, December 1908. The Red Cross stamp was posted with this card, December 23, 1908.



JACKSONVILLE'S BOARD OF  
TRADE BUILDING, 1905



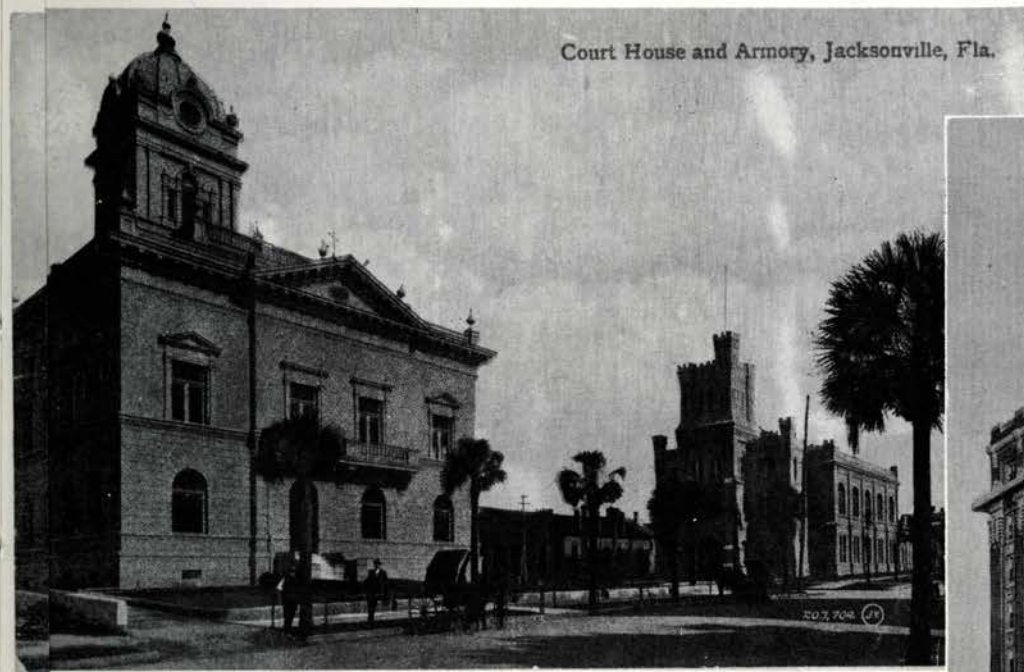
HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY 1853 - 1953



Hogan Street, looking north from Bay St. The Post Office Building, one block in the distance on right and the Duval Hotel immediately across Hogan St. from the Post Office were two landmarks in Jacksonville for many years, neither having been destroyed by the fire of 1901. The Post Office Building was torn down in 1940, while the Duval Hotel building was demolished recently and replaced by a parking lot, a modern building to be built there soon. The northwest corner of Hogan and Forsyth Streets is one of the most historic in the city for it was there that the log cabin home of L. Z. Hogans was built in 1816.



Court House and Armory, Jacksonville, Fla.



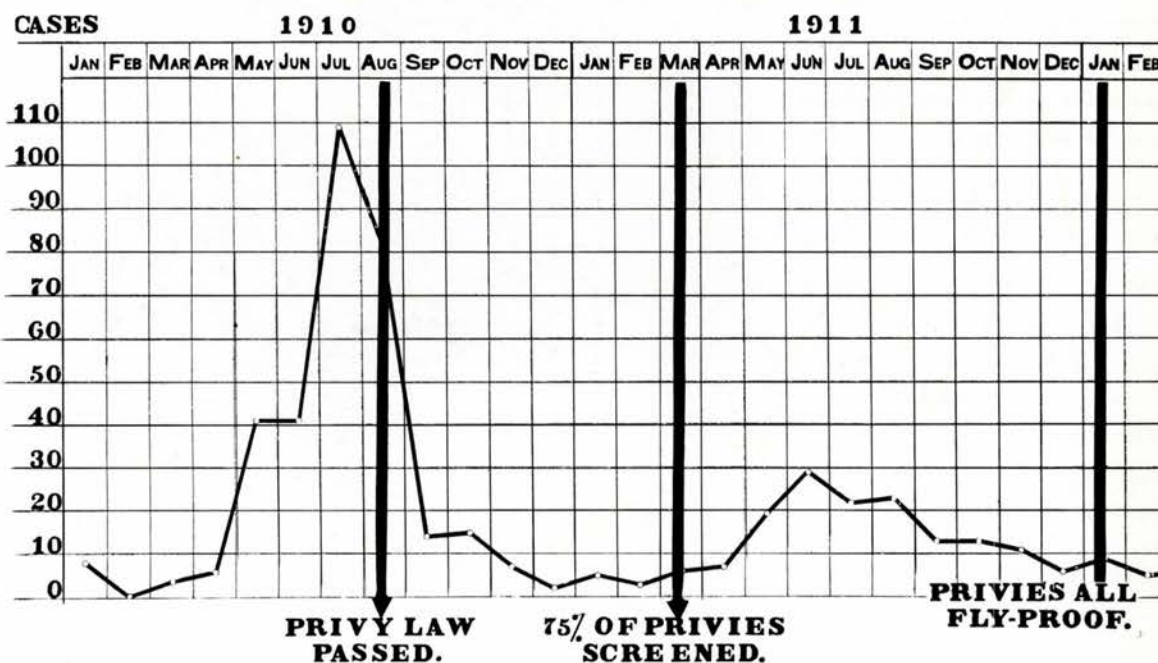
Unusual view of Court House and Armory, about 1910.

This rare postcard carries a printed announcement that the Seminole Hotel will be opened on January 1, 1910. A personal message written in ink is dated January 17, 1910.



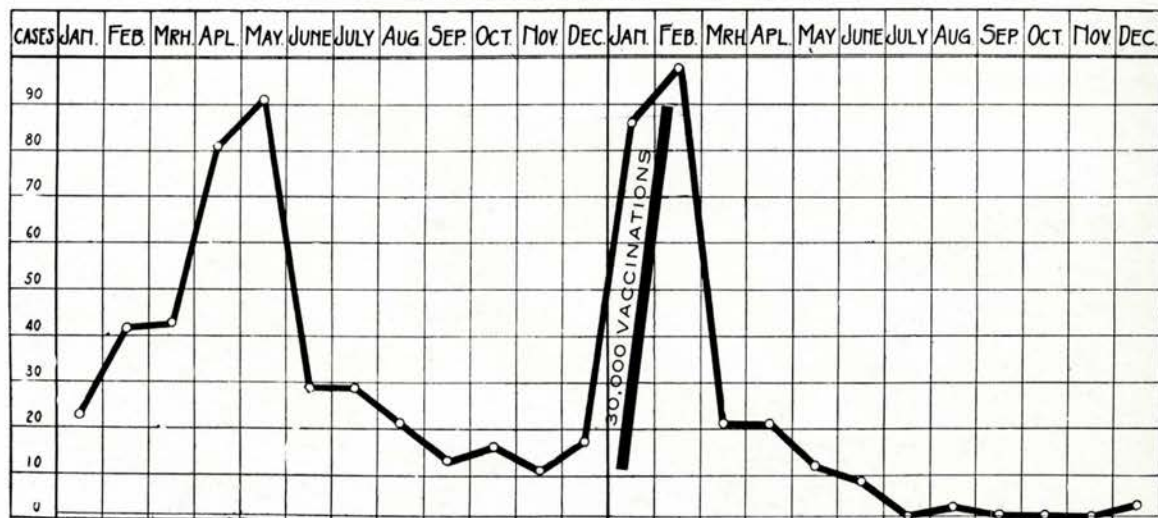


## TYPHOID INCIDENCE AND SCREENING



## 1911 SMALLPOX INCIDENCE 1912

Black Line, Smallpox; Red Line, Vaccinations

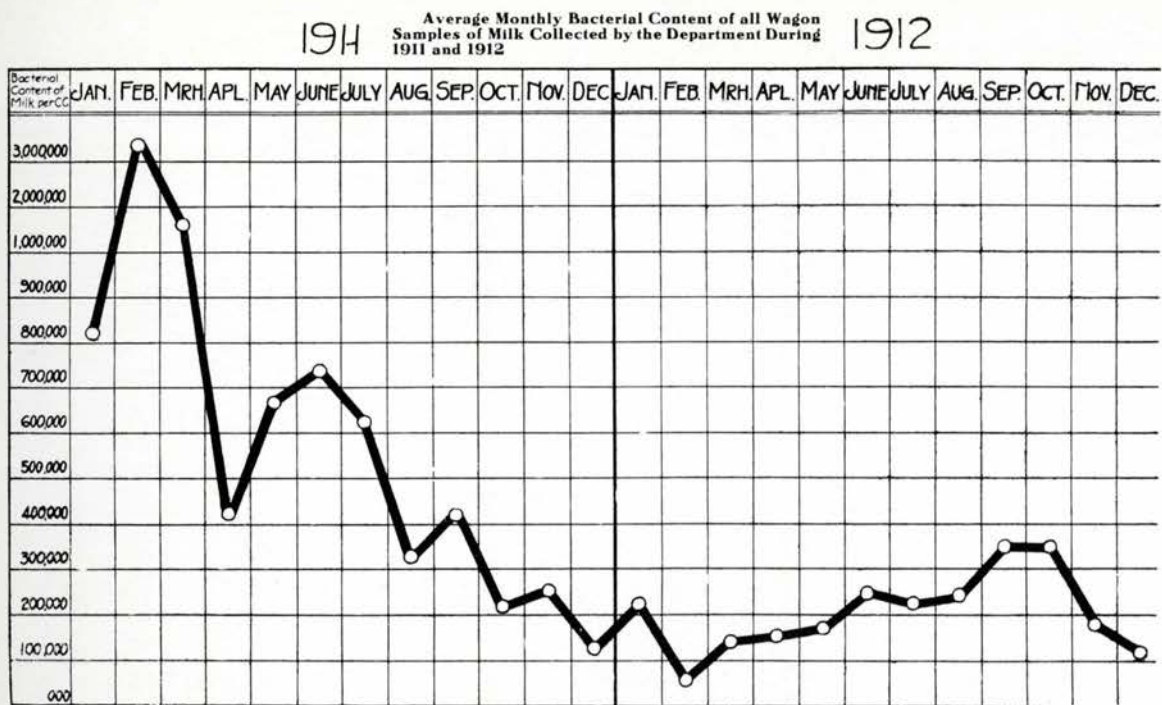


1911 — Medical Inspection of Schools was begun in the fall. Drs. W. S. Manning, Norman Heggie, James B. Parramore and J. D. Pasco, representing Duval County Medical Society, were pioneers in this work.

The first Dental Examinations of school children were made by Drs. Frink, Munroe, Robinson, Taylor and Jesse Williams, representing the "Jacksonville Dental Society."



TERM OF OFFICE FROM 1910 TO 1917. THE CHARTS DEPICTED ARE SELF-EXPLANATORY.



Teams and Equipment—Street Cleaning and Sanitation, Second Decade of 20th Century.

1912—The discovery of bubonic plague in Puerto Rico and Havana coincided with a “plague scare” in Jacksonville during the summer of 1912. A bonus of 5c was placed on rats in the city. From July 14 to September 25, 1,528 rats were brought to the City Board of Health to be autopsied. No evidence of plague was demonstrated. The scare was over.



SKYLINES AND SKYSCRAPERS AS JACKSONVILLE GROWS UP  
THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY



1904



1912



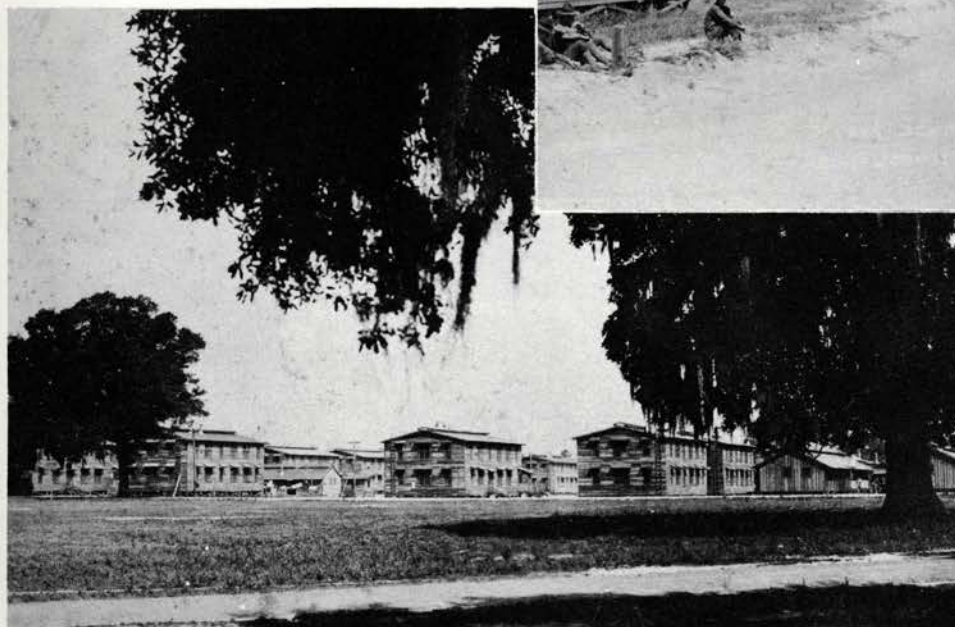
1918



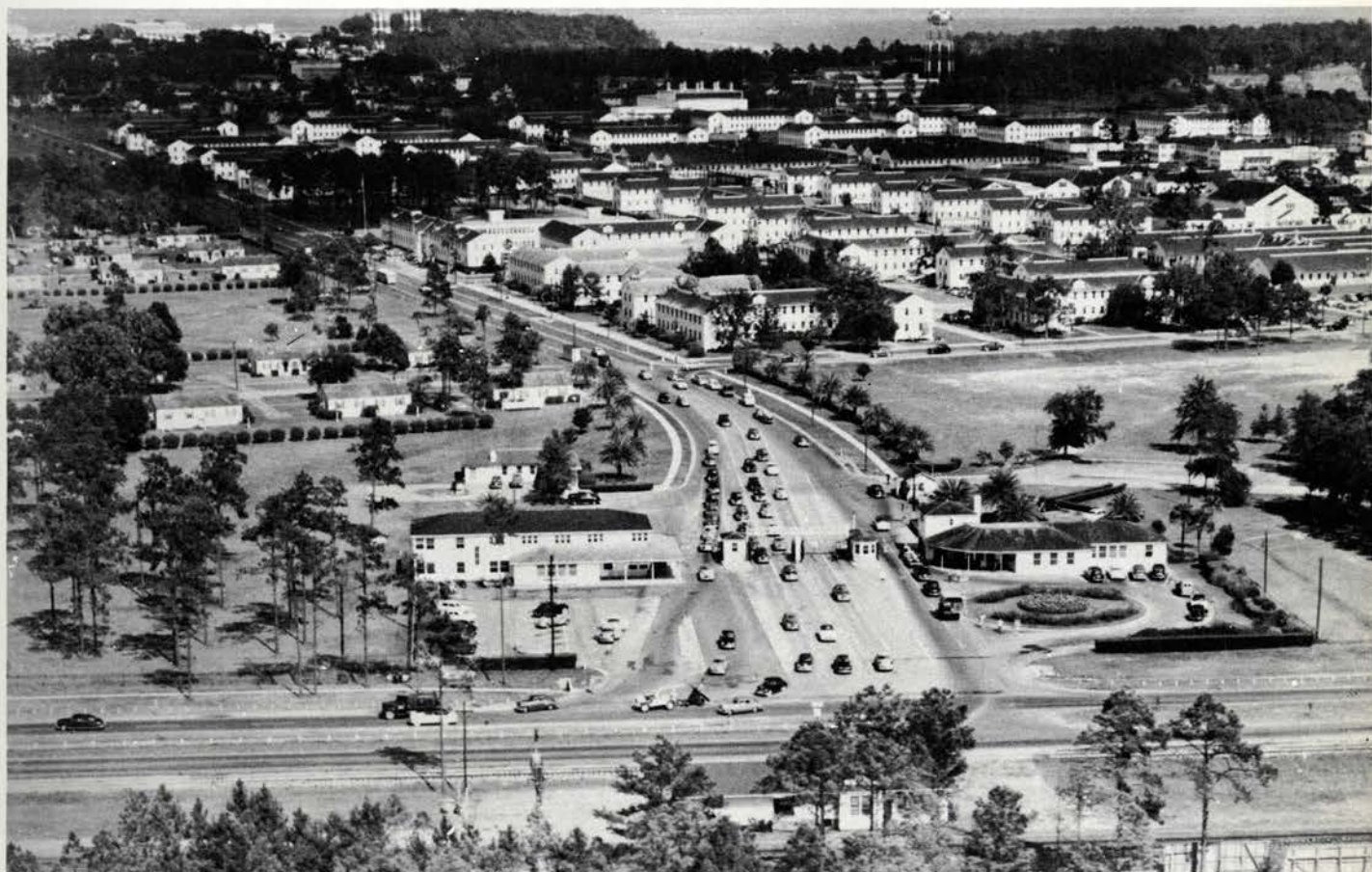
CAMP JOHNSTON IN  
WORLD WAR I.  
NOW THE JACKSONVILLE  
NAVAL AIR STATION.



THEN



NOW



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH  
U.S. NAVY



# Life



Teaching old Dogs new tricks

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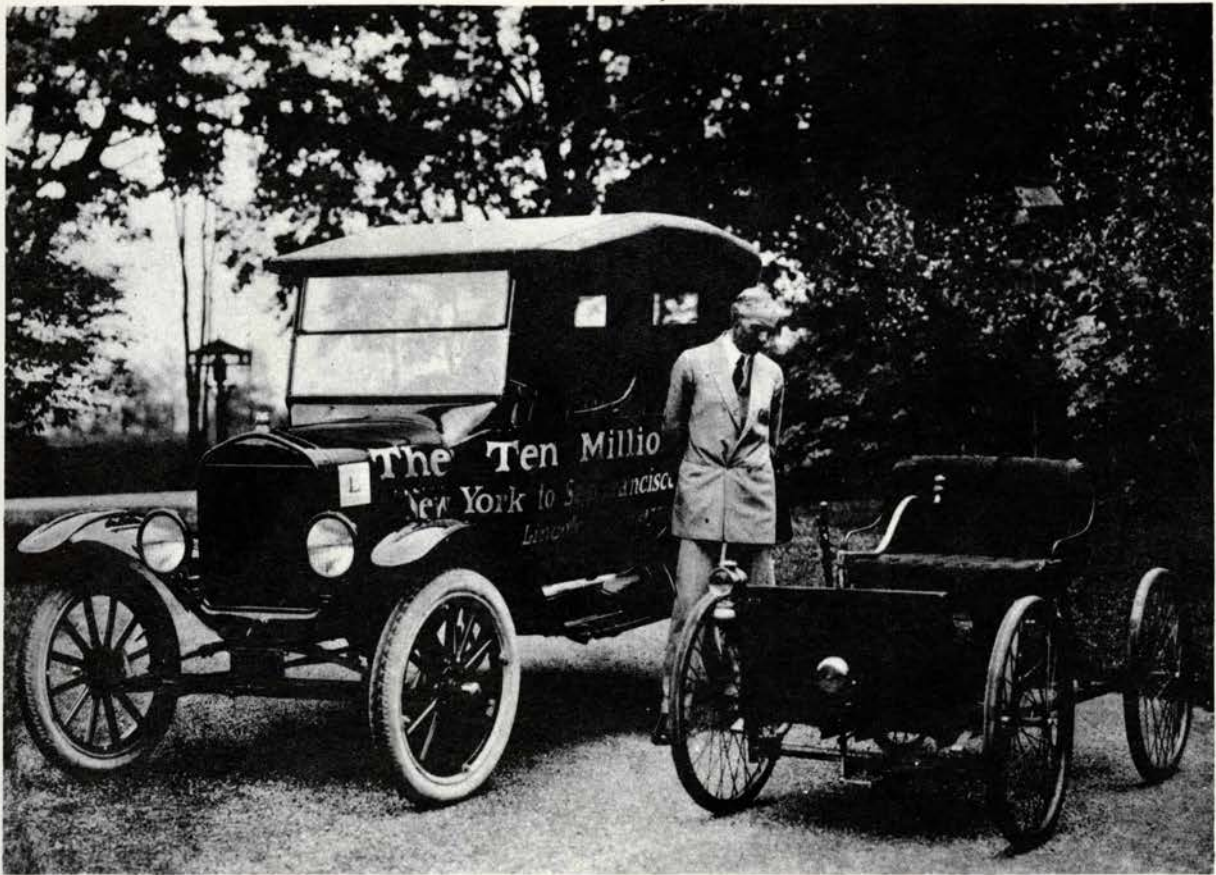
The Cover of Life, June 18, 1926. John Held, Junior's caricature of "The Charleston", a short-lived rage of the mid-twenties. The "Black Bottom" soon followed.

Another caricature by Held, The "Cake-eater of the 1920's." His Feminine counterpart was the "Flapper".



One mother, one father, one tonsil-expert, four general practitioners, three trained nurses, five governesses, fifty-six ordinary teachers, thirty-two professors, and three athletic trainers combined their efforts to produce this.





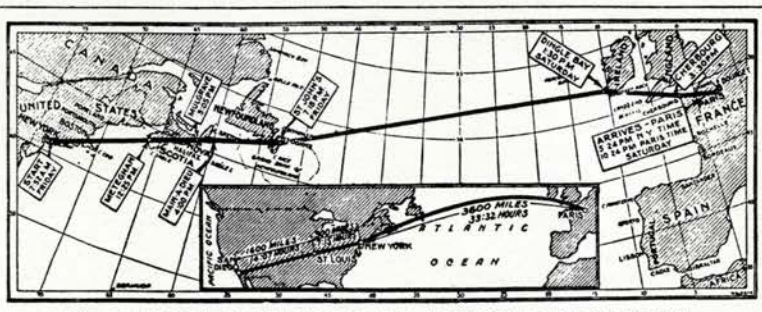
## THE 1920's — NATIONWIDE

Henry Ford looks at his "first", with back against a Model T, his "ten millionth". Mr. Ford had astonished the business world and labor as well in 1915, when he announced a minimum wage of \$5.00 a day. Reportedly, it took 7 years to make the first million Fords, but only 132 working days to make the tenth million. Thus the miracle of mass production in America was made possible by independent, free enterprise or so-called capitalism, a way of life soon to be attacked by some whom it had benefited.



## LINDBERGH DOES IT! TO PARIS IN 33½ HOURS; FLIES 1,000 MILES THROUGH SNOW AND SLEET; CHEERING FRENCH CARRY HIM OFF FIELD

COULD HAVE GONE 500 MILES FARTHER  
Gasoline for at Least That Much More  
Flew at Times From 10 Feet to  
10,000 Feet Above Water.  
ATE ONLY ONE AND A HALF OF HIS FIVE SANDWICHES  
Fell Asleep at Times but Quickly Awoke—Glimpses  
of His Adventure in Brief Interview  
at the Embassy.



MAP OF LINDBERGH'S TRANSATLANTIC ROUTE, SHOWING THE SPEED OF HIS TRIP.

CROWD ROARS THUNDEROUS WELCOME  
Breaks Through Lines of Soldiers and  
Police and Surging to Plane Lifts  
Weary Flier from His Cockpit  
AVIATORS RESCUE HIM FROM FRENZIED MOB OF 25,000  
Paris Boulevards Ring With Celebration After Day  
and Night Watch—American Flag Is Called  
For and Wildly Acclaimed.

### LINDBERGH'S OWN STORY TOMORROW.

Captain Charles A. Lindbergh was too exhausted after his arrival in Paris late last night to do more than indicate, as told below, his experiences during his flight. After he awakes today, he will narrate the full story of his remarkable exploit for readers of Monday's New York Times.

By CARLYLE MACDONALD.  
Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company.  
Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sunday, May 22.—Captain Lindbergh was discovered at the American Embassy at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Attired in a pair of Ambassador Herriek's pajamas, he sat on the edge of a bed and talked of his flight. At the last moment Ambassador Herriek had canceled the plans of the reception committee and, by unanimous consent, took the flier to the embassy in the Place d'Iena.

A staff of American doctors who had arrived at Le Bourget Field early to minister to an "exhausted" aviator found instead a bright-eyed, smiling youth who refused to be examined. "Oh, don't bother; I am all right," he said.

"I'd like to have a bath and a glass of milk. I would feel better," Lindbergh replied when the Ambassador asked him what he would like to have.

A bath was drawn immediately and in less than five minutes the youth had disrobed in one of the embassy guest rooms, taken his bath and was out again drinking a bottle of milk and eating a roll.

"No Use Worrying," He Tells Envoy.

"There is no use worrying about me, Mr. Ambassador," Lindbergh insisted when Mr. Herriek and members of the embassy staff wanted him to be examined by doctors and then go to bed immediately.

It was apparent that the young man was too full of his experiences to sleep and he sat on the bed and chatted

### LEVINE ABANDONS BELLANCA FLIGHT

Venture Given Up as Designer  
Splits With Him—Plane Narrowly  
Escapes Burning.

### BYRD'S CRAFT IS NAMED

Lindbergh Cheered at Ceremony—Commander, Now Last  
in Field, Waits on Weather.

Through no fault of his own, Clarence D. Chamberlin, who with Bert Acosta established a world's non-stop flying record a few weeks ago, will not fly the record-breaking monoplane in an attempt to establish a second New York-Paris non-stop flight.

G. M. Bellanca, designer of the plane, and Charles S. Levine of the Columbia Aircraft Company, owner of the ship, came to the parting of the ways last night and the designer finally severed his connection with the promoter. Then Levine issued a statement that the proposed flight, which has been talked of for weeks, was off.

The statement said:

"Due to the crowning blow of Mr. Bellanca's resignation, the plane will be placed in the hangar. Mr. Bellanca's resignation causes us to abandon plans for the New York-Paris



CAPTAIN CHARLES A. LINDBERGH,  
Who Flew Alone Across the Atlantic, New York to Paris,  
in Thirty-three and One-half Hours.

### LINDBERGH TRIUMPH THRILLS COOLIDGE

President Cables Praise to  
"Heroic Flier" and Concern  
for Nungesser and Gali.

### CAPITAL THROBS WITH JOY

Kellogg, New, MacNider, Patrick  
and Many More Join in Paying  
Tribute to Daring Youth.

Special to The New York Times.  
WASHINGTON, May 21.—The triumph of Captain Charles A. Lindbergh in flying from New York to Paris without a stop created a tremendous sensation in the national capital and found immediate response in a host of official messages and statements congratulating the daring aviator upon his achievement.

President Coolidge expressed his admiration in a message transmitted through Ambassador Herriek in Paris for delivery to the young flier in person.

With a single possible exception, this city has never been more thrilled since the armistice, when Woodrow Wilson mingled with noisy thousands in celebrating the end of the war. The exception was when Walter Johnson arose from apparent defeat and won the deciding world series baseball game in 1924.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.  
Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company.  
Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, May 21.—Lindbergh did it. Twenty minutes after 10 o'clock tonight suddenly and softly there slipped out of the darkness a gray-white airplane as 25,000 pairs of eyes strained toward it. At 10:24 the Spirit of St. Louis landed and lines of soldiers, ranks of policemen and stout steel fences went down before a mad rush as irresistible as the tides of the ocean.

"Well, I made it," smiled Lindbergh, as the little white monoplane came to a halt in the middle of the field and the first vanguard reached the plane. Lindbergh made a move to jump out. Twenty hands reached for him and lifted him out as if he were a baby. Several thousands in a minute were around the plane. Thousands more broke the barriers of iron rails round the field, cheering wildly.

Lifted From His Cockpit.

As he was lifted to the ground Lindbergh was pale, and, with his hair unkempt, he looked completely worn out. He had strength enough, however, to smile, and waved his hand to the crowd. Soldiers with fixed bayonets were unable to keep back the crowd.

United States Ambassador Herriek was among the first to welcome and congratulate the hero.

A NEW YORK TIMES man was one of the first to reach the machine after its graceful descent to the field. Those first to arrive at the plane had a picture that will live in their minds for the rest of their lives. His cap off, his famous locks falling in disarray around his eyes, "Lucky Lindy" sat peering out over the rim of the little cockpit of his machine.

Dramatic Scene at the Field.

It was high drama. Picture the scene. Twenty to twenty-five thousand people were massed on the east side of Le Bourget air field. Some of them had been there six and seven hours. Off to the left the giant phare lighthouse of Mount Valerien flashed its guiding light 300 miles into the air. Closer

PAGE 1, OF THE CONSERVATIVE NEW YORK TIMES MAY 22, 1927, TELL-  
ING OF LINDBERGH'S SUCCESSFUL SOLO FLIGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.





A lady fisher-woman catches a 117-lb. Tarpon off the coast of Florida. Her dress, particularly her hat, makes it certain that the event occurred sometime in the 1920's. Actual date, spring of 1925.



# The New York Times.

"All the News That's  
Fit to Print."

## THE WEATHER

Rain today and probably tomorrow;  
somewhat colder tomorrow.  
Temperature Yesterday: Max. 51, Min. 41.  
City & Weather Forecast for Week of Oct. 29.

VOL. LXXIX...No. 26,211.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1929.

TWO CENTS  
By Express (FREE) CENTS  
New York: Within 100 Miles  
Elsewhere: 15 CENTS  
Except 10 CENTS and 15 CENTS Postal Zone

## BINGHAM ACCUSES SENATORS OF PLOT TO BESMIRCH HIM; NORRIS TO ASK FOR CENSURE

### BINGHAM'S ATTACK BITTER

Charges Lobby Inquiry  
With Throwing at Him  
'Political Slime.'

### CALLS ITS METHODS UNFAIR

Caraway Asking Those to Stand  
Who Approve Eyanson Episode,  
Gets No Response.

### OTHER MEMBERS HIT BACK

Norris Will Draw Up Resolution  
Against Connecticut Senator  
for Presentation Today.

Special to The New York Times.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Senator  
Miram Bingham of Connecticut bit-  
terly attacked in the Senate today  
the lobby investigating committee  
which had shown that he had not  
played an official of the Connecticut  
Manufacturers' Association as his  
tariff adviser, and drew, in turn,  
from the four members active in the  
committee's work, a series of vigor-  
ous assaults on his course.  
Senator Bingham charged that the  
Senators who examined him as a  
witness had treated him unfairly, and

### Robot to Guide Airplane, Relieving Strain on Pilot

Special to The New York Times.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A ro-  
bot airplane pilot which, it is  
claimed, will automatically sta-  
bilize a plane on the lateral, longi-  
tudinal and vertical axes, has  
been patented in Germany by a  
Berlin company, according to in-  
formation received by the Depart-  
ment of Commerce.  
Its action is said to be com-  
parable to the stabilization of one  
axis carried out on steamers by  
means of the robot known as  
"Iron Mike."  
This automatic control, manipu-  
lated by a push button, is in-  
tended to relieve the strain on the  
pilot's nerves and body during the  
flight and leave him free for naviga-  
tion. In case of emergency,  
however, the pilot can take con-  
trol, it is said.

## KAROLIS GET RIGHT TO ENTER COUNTRY

Stimson Raises Ban Against  
Hungarian Count and Countess  
Placed by Hughes in 1925.

### LIBERAL POLICY IS SEEN

Secretary, Granting Visa, Says

## SENATORS RENEW DEMAND ON HOOVER FOR TARIFF STAND

Johnson and Harrison Call for  
His Guidance as Chamber  
Clashes Over Bill's Fate.

### CONFERENCE DEMISE SEEN

Accusing Republicans of This  
Aim, Simmons Holds President  
Responsible With Party.

### SMOOT ISSUES CHALLENGE

He Denies "Killing Plan" and Pleads  
for Passage—Robinson Pledges  
Democratic Aid in Spending It.

Special to The New York Times.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—During a  
debate today illustrating the ser-  
vitude of the Senate over the will-  
ingness of the House to pass the tariff  
bill today, President Hoover was  
again called upon to solve the situa-  
tion by declaring his position on the  
duties on agricultural and industrial  
products.

This demand, made by Senator  
Johnson, Republican, of California,  
and Harrison, Democrat, of Missis-  
sippi, was injected when Senator  
Johnson sought definite information  
on Senator Reed's Saturday night  
statement in Philadelphia that the  
bill was "dead."

Speakers of all Senate factions  
entered into the discussion, which  
ended with a consensus that if some-  
thing were not done to limit the de-  
bate, there would be no chance of  
even sending the bill into conference  
before the special session automatic-

### Roosevelt's Memory Honored In Navy Day Fete on Ships

Ships at sea and in port offi-  
cially celebrated Navy Day yester-  
day. Although major land cele-  
brations were held on Sunday, the  
anniversary of the birth of Theod-  
ore Roosevelt, similar ceremonies  
aboard ships were reserved for  
yesterday.

Open house was kept by ships  
in port and the public was invited  
to visit them. Places appropriate  
for the day were broken out on all  
government ships, and even some  
commercial craft in the harbor  
here; few pennants in honor of  
the navy.

The Los Angeles and the new  
all-metal dirigible and other  
lighter-than-air craft at Lake-  
hurst, N. J., were ordered out and  
cruised north along the Atlantic  
coast, passing over this city and  
Long Island.

## SENATOR T. E. BURTON, LONG ILL, DIES AT 77

Ohio Statesman Had Served in  
Congress for 41 Years—First  
Elected to the House.

### STRONG ADVOCATE OF PEACE

Was Among Early Hoover Sup-  
porters—President Visited Him  
in Last Illness at Capital.

Special to The New York Times.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Senator  
Theodore E. Burton of Ohio died to-  
night at 9:50. He did not emerge  
from the coma in which he had lain  
since 3 P. M. yesterday. At 9:45 his  
night nurse noted that Senator Bur-  
ton's temperature was rising and  
his pulse small, then stopped and re-

## EUROPE IS DISTURBED BY AMERICAN ACTION ON OCCUPATION DEBT

London Urges an Explanation  
of Move for Direct Payments  
by Germany.

### BANK'S PRESTIGE INVOLVED

Britain and Continent Feel That  
We Do Not Have Faith in  
Young Plan Institution.

### SCHEME IS LAID TO HOOVER

President is Said to Wish to Avoid  
Clash in Congress Over Linking of  
Reparations and War Debts.

### By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Special Cable to The New York Times.  
LONDON, Oct. 28.—There appears  
to exist in London a certain absence  
of understanding as to the signifi-  
cance of the conversations between  
Washington and Berlin which now  
are about to ripen into diplomatic  
negotiations in the German capital  
for the preparation of a treaty deal-  
ing with the future payments by the  
Reich to the United States to cover  
costs of the army of occupation. It  
seems the French capital shares with  
London the lack of information on  
which to base exact appreciation of  
the move.

Germany's debt to the United  
States for occupation costs has been  
figured as part of the German repara-  
tions debt. This was true in draft-  
ing the Dawes plan and also in writ-  
ing the Young plan. Under the  
Dawes plan America received about  
100,000,000 marks (about \$24,000,000)

## STOCK PRICES SLUMP \$14,000,000,000 IN NATION-WIDE STAMPEDE TO UNLOAD; BANKERS TO SUPPORT MARKET TODAY

Sixteen Leading Issues Down \$2,893,520,108;  
Tel. & Tel. and Steel Among Heaviest Losers

A shrinkage of \$2,893,520,108 in the open market value of the  
shares of sixteen representative companies resulted from yesterday's  
sweeping decline on the New York Stock Exchange.

American Telephone and Telegraph was the heaviest loser,  
\$448,905,162 having been lopped off of its total value. United States  
Steel common, traditional bellwether of the stock market, made its  
greatest nose-dive in recent years by falling from a high of 202½ to  
a low of 185. In a feeble last-minute rally it snapped back to 186,  
at which it closed, showing a net loss of 17½ points. This repre-  
sented for the \$121,035 shares of common stock outstanding a total  
loss in value of \$142,293,446.

In the following table are shown the day's net depreciation in  
the outstanding shares of the sixteen companies referred to:

Issues.	Shares Listed.	Points.	Depreciation.
American Radiator	10,096,289	10%	\$104,748,997
American Tel. & Tel.	12,508,083	34	448,905,162
Commonwealth & Southern	30,764,468	3%	96,156,662
Columbia Gas & Electric	8,477,307	32	188,500,754
Consolidated Gas	11,431,184	20	229,033,740
DuPont E. I.	10,322,481	18½	190,000,828
Eastman Kodak	2,329,703	41%	95,368,813
General Electric	7,211,484	67%	342,545,490
General Motors	42,500,000	6%	282,625,000
International Nickel	13,777,408	7%	104,487,088
New York Central	4,637,086	22%	104,914,071
Standard Oil of New Jersey	24,843,843	8	198,749,144
Union Carbide & Carbon	8,700,173	20	374,615,440
United States Steel	131,035	17½	142,293,446
United Gas Improvement	18,646,838	8	111,681,019
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	2,599,263	24½	68,662,328
			\$2,893,520,108

The stocks included in the foregoing table are typical, but in-  
clude only a few of the "blue chips" that fell widely. Some of the  
medium-priced stocks were swept down almost as sharply as the  
"big stocks." The loss in open market value by General Motors, for  
instance, was greater than that of some of the higher priced issues  
such as Steel, Consolidated Gas and New York Central.

For some of the market's trading favorites yesterday was the  
most disastrous day since they were admitted to trading.

### PREMIER ISSUES HARD HIT

Unexpected Torrent of  
Liquidation Again  
Rocks Markets.

### DAY'S SALES 9,212,800

Nearly 3,000,000 Shares Are  
Traded in Final Hour—The  
Tickers Lag 167 Minutes.

### NEW RALLY SOON BROKEN

Selling by Europeans and "Mob  
Psychology" Big Factors  
in Second Big Break.

The second hurricane of liqui-  
dation within four days hit the stock  
market yesterday. It came suddenly,  
and violently, after holders of stocks  
had been lulled into a sense of secu-  
rity by the rally of Friday and Sat-  
urday. It was a country-wide col-  
lapse of open-market security values  
in which the decline established and  
the actual losses taken in dollars  
and cents were probably the most  
disastrous and far-reaching in the  
history of the Stock Exchange.  
That the storm has now blown it-  
self out, that there will be organized



"IMPERIAL CAN DROPPED  
EIGHT POINTS, SIR. THE TEM-  
PERATURE IN NEW YORK  
TODAY IS FIFTY DEGREES.  
SORRY, SIR."

(From the New Yorker, February 27, 1932)





Al Capone became superboss of organized crime in the U.S. after he seized Chicago's illicit liquor trade.

When the Obanion gang warred with Capone men, the St. Valentine's Day Massacre resulted. Seven men were mowed down with a machine gun.

Capone, who owned a home in Florida finally was sent to Alcatraz. He was tried and convicted on income tax evasion.

The "Kingfish", potential dictator of Louisiana in typical form, pulls in the votes. Florida and other states had demagogues, too.







President Hoover, still hoping prosperity was just around the corner, joined in worldwide celebration of Dr. William Henry Welch's eightieth birthday, April 8, 1930.





## 1933

A new "warrior", having entered the scene, (left), officially accepts the Presidency of the United States. He soon closed the banks, repealed prohibition and organized N.R.A. He operated with advice of a "brain trust". He chose to run, again and again and again. Many voters in 1944 had never known another president.



## THE LATE 1930's

"Now, Stewart, you know the doctor told you that you shouldn't talk about Roosevelt."





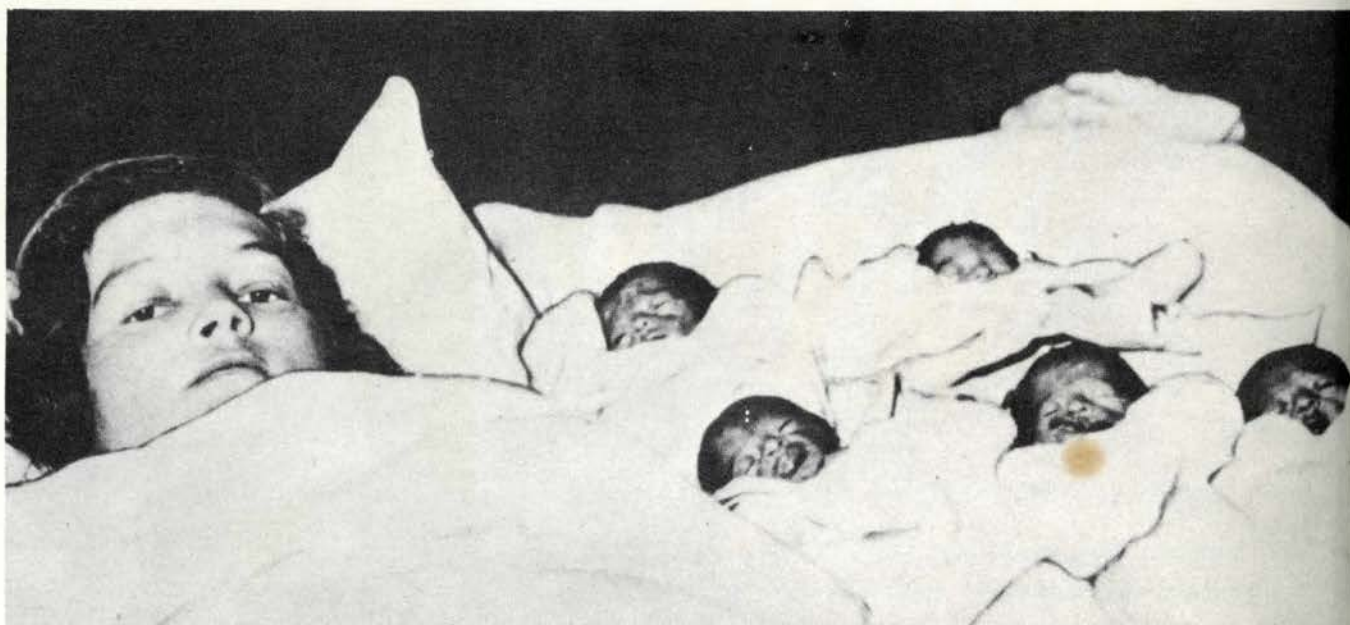
### FINANCE - 1933

Mr. J. P. Morgan, one of Wall Street's Spokesmen and a "whipping boy" for the economic depression which began in 1929. While resting after testimony given to the Senate Banking Committee, Mr. Morgan suddenly found a circus midget on his knee, an impertinence of unknown origin which delighted photographers and those who liked to report sensational news.



### SPORTS

"Bambino", incomparable showman and King of Baseball, Loved by Young and Old. Then there was Jack Dempsey, one of the greatest boxers of all times; Bill Tilden, sensational tennis champion with the famous cannon ball serve; Red Grange, football star, unsurpassed before or since; Bobby Jones, idol of the golfing world; and, Gertrude Ederle, first woman to swim the English Channel.



In 1934 the "whole world" knew and inquired about the Dionne Quintuplets, and the whole world was kept informed what and how much they ate, how much they weighed and how fast they grew.





December 11, 1936. King Edward VIII, having made up his mind, broadcasts his decision.

Wallis Warfield Simpson, formerly of Baltimore.

"The Woman I Love"

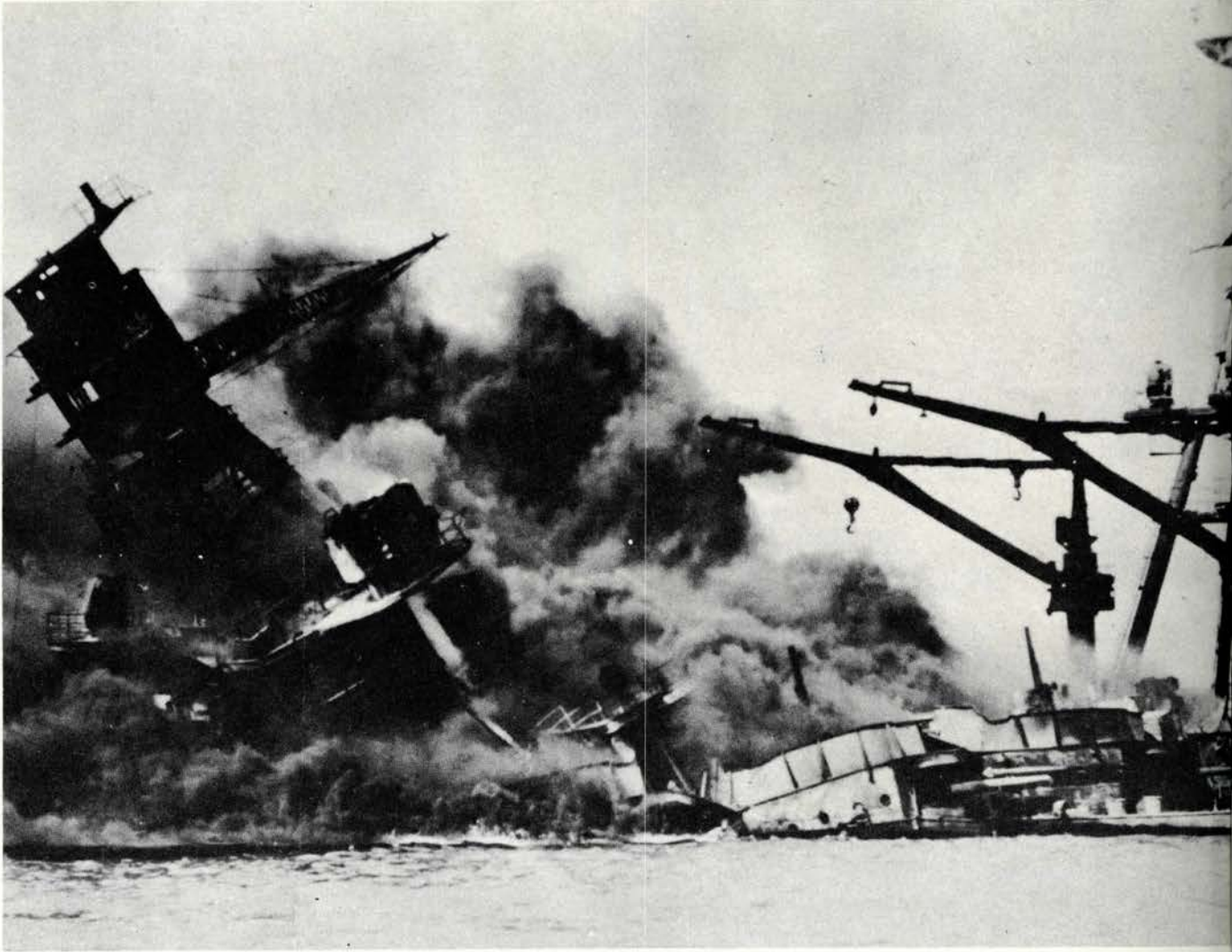


# GONE WITH the WIND

Fiction hit of the century by Margaret Mitchell of Atlanta, *Gone With the Wind* appeared in 1936. A million copies were sold in its first six months; some four million during its first decade.







**PEARL HARBOR, DECEMBER 7, 1941**

The United States enters World War II in earnest.





On the night of January 2, 1929 Mr. Ben Burbridge addressed the Duval County Medical Society on big game hunting in Africa outlining his experiences on his first trip to that country in 1922.

Mr. Burbridge is pictured holding a young captive gorilla beside the great gorilla who charged him in an effort to rescue his young. In the foreground are three small gorillas, tied. Capture of live, young gorillas is a difficult task, rarely accomplished. This gorilla "now mounted in the National Museum at Washington" reportedly was the first to be brought from the Belgian Congo by a white man. A vivid story teller Mr. Burbridge so fascinated his audience that they gave him a standing ovation.



**R**OSS Allen of Silver Springs, Florida, on the night of November 6, 1945, when he addressed the Duval County Medical Society on poisonous snakes of Florida, appeared very much as in the illustration. He is pictured milking fresh venom from a tropical rattlesnake, *Crotatus durissus terrificus*. A fearless and congenial person, Mr. Allen has gained nationwide reputation as an authority on reptiles. Members of the Society gave Mr. Allen a rousing ovation at the end of his lecture and all wanted more. The December Bulletin which carried a summary of his fascinating lecture was promptly sold out and has long been unobtainable. Mr. Allen's report of his first snakebite is as follows:

"I thought you might like to have an account of the most serious snake bite I ever experienced. This is the only record I have of a recovery from a diamond-back rattlesnake bite when a large dose of venom was injected into a vein.

On February 26, 1944, I was on my routine trip to visit hunters in the western part of the state to collect and buy their snakes from which we produce snake venom. The first stop I made, a man had a five foot diamond-back rattlesnake in a small box. I dumped it out of the box onto the ground, then I placed my snake hook on its head. As the snake had struck several times viciously I kept my feet out of range and leaned over to capture him

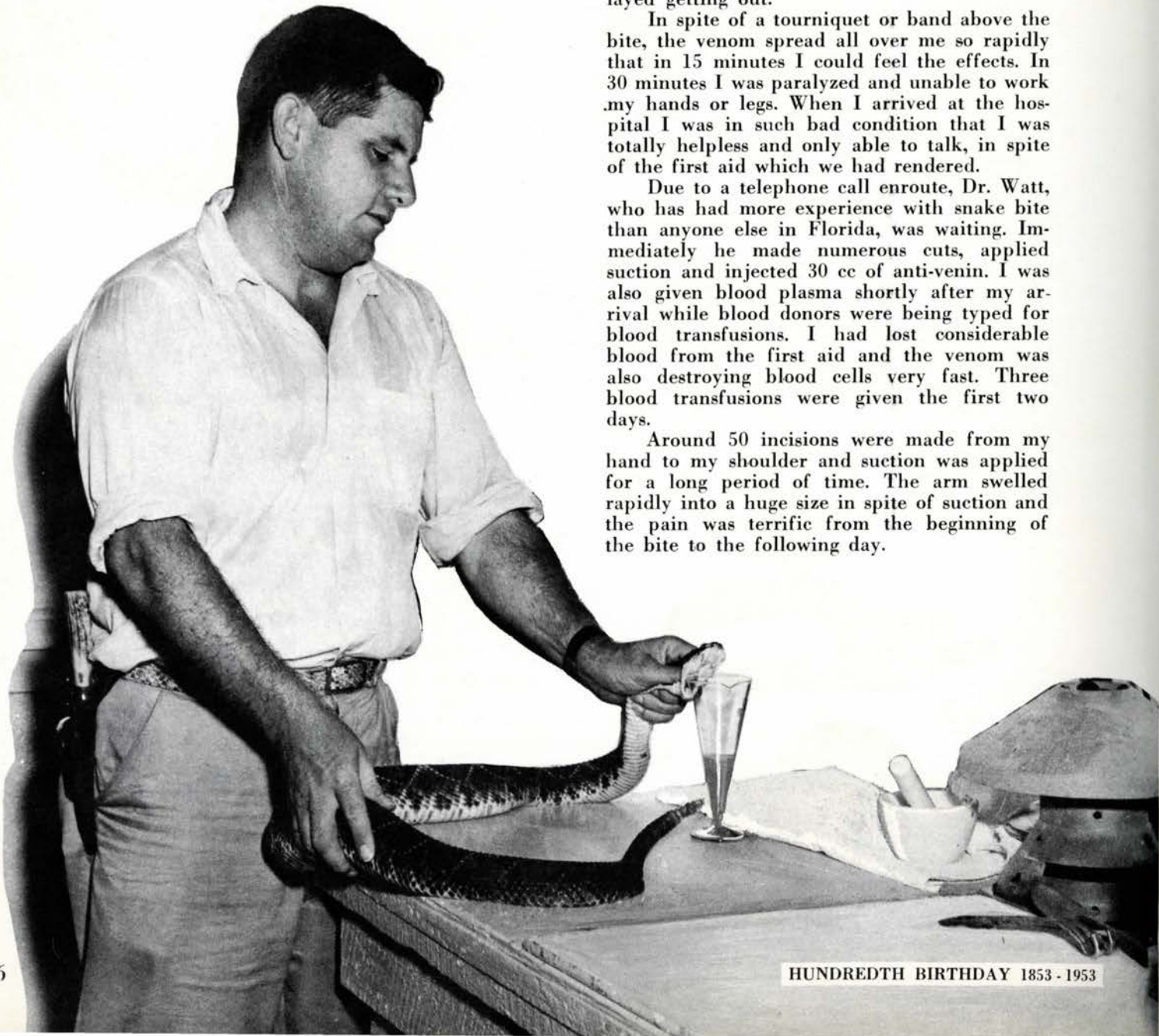
back of his head. Just as I was about to grasp him back of the neck, my foot slipped, causing the stick to slide backward on the snake's neck and allowed his head to be free enough to bite sideways. He succeeded in sinking his fangs into the base of my left thumb. I finished catching the snake, then began first aid.

I applied a tourniquet, cut my hand open in three places and two passengers who luckily happened to be with me for the ride drove the two miles out of the woods to the paved highway and then the 27 miles to Ocala. My luck was with me coming out of the woods because we had gotten stuck in deep sand going in, but the driver made a new road through the open woods and we were not delayed getting out.

In spite of a tourniquet or band above the bite, the venom spread all over me so rapidly that in 15 minutes I could feel the effects. In 30 minutes I was paralyzed and unable to work my hands or legs. When I arrived at the hospital I was in such bad condition that I was totally helpless and only able to talk, in spite of the first aid which we had rendered.

Due to a telephone call enroute, Dr. Watt, who has had more experience with snake bite than anyone else in Florida, was waiting. Immediately he made numerous cuts, applied suction and injected 30 cc of anti-venin. I was also given blood plasma shortly after my arrival while blood donors were being typed for blood transfusions. I had lost considerable blood from the first aid and the venom was also destroying blood cells very fast. Three blood transfusions were given the first two days.

Around 50 incisions were made from my hand to my shoulder and suction was applied for a long period of time. The arm swelled rapidly into a huge size in spite of suction and the pain was terrific from the beginning of the bite to the following day.





Snake bite cases of this type are usually fatal within 24 hours. My lowest and weakest time was in about 10 to 15 hours. I was so weak I was barely able to raise my eyelids, but I did not lose consciousness and as far as I can remember, my mind was clear the whole time, and although I was paralyzed in most parts of my body I was able to continue breathing without help.

Morphine which was injected numerous times helped to deaden the pain, but did not stop it altogether. After each blood transfusion I was strengthened temporarily. My wife, Virginia, took care of me 16 hours a day and I had a special nurse the rest of the time. A special nurse had kept up suction for most of the first 24 hours.

Although I was very thirsty I could not drink because my tongue was swollen and all liquids tasted very salty, like sea water. Ice was the only successful thirst-quencher.

At the end of 24 hours I did not seem to get any worse and by that time the swelling had spread to my other shoulder, down my back and chest and up my neck to my head. I was unable to move even a fraction.

Additional treatment given me was the injection of 500 cc of saline solution and 4000 cc of glucose for the kidneys. The blood hemoglobin fell from 100 to 60 percent, except after transfusions when it would rise.

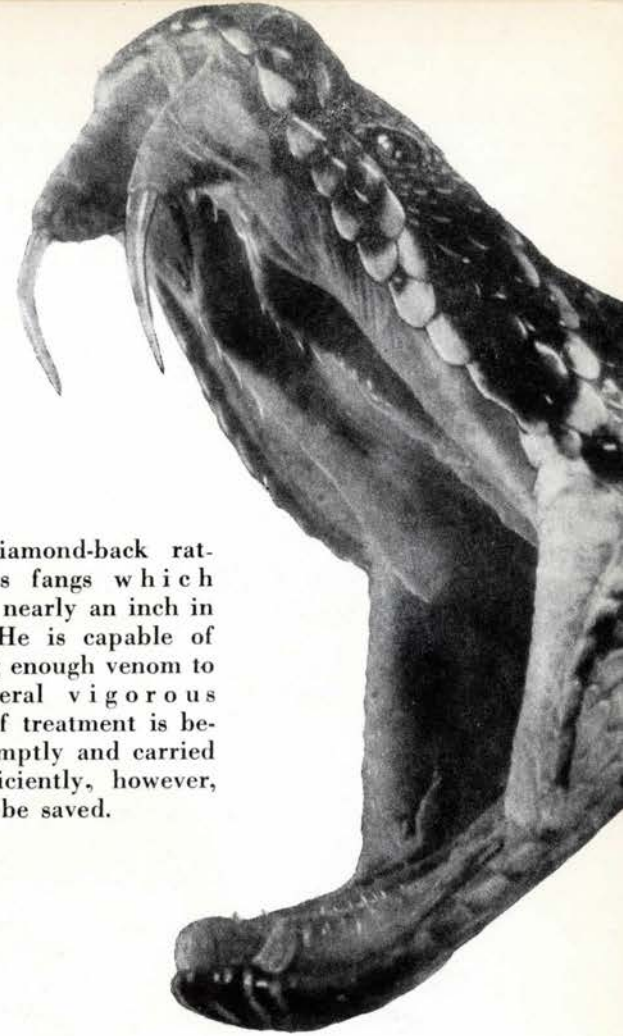
It was three days before I was able to eat and move around. At that time it was announced that I would recover. Nervous tremors which had commenced in my leg muscles, abdomen and face continued about 6 days. This was probably due to the venom affecting nerve tissue.

It was about the fourth day that it was noticed that due to so much swelling in the thumb the blood supply had been cut off and that gangrene had set in on the side and bottom. The progress of the gangrene was stopped and the dead part cut away.

My arm and shoulder turned black, much like bruised flesh. This was due to damaged blood vessels. It did not clear up for some time.

I stayed in the hospital for 10 days and then continued in bed at home for two weeks. It was three weeks before the numb dead feeling left some of the face muscles. Six weeks

This "diamond-back rattler" has fangs which measure nearly an inch in length. He is capable of injecting enough venom to kill several vigorous adults. If treatment is begun promptly and carried out efficiently, however, life can be saved.



later I was first able to go back to work. The thumb began to fill out, although it was months before I was able to use it.

The experience from this snake bite taught me that when snake venom is injected into a vein, blood transfusions are very important and would also be important in any serious snake bite where the venom destroys blood cells. Also, as before, we found that continued suction was very very important.

I have about 10,000 more snakes to milk according to the war needs, and I am going to be very careful."

In the fall of 1952 Mr. Allen received an even more serious bite. If he had not had expert treatment promptly, almost surely he would not have survived. Today, one year later, Mr. Ross, fit and rugged again, is being advisedly cautious.

Venom from these three is used in the preparation of Anti-venin—polyvalent north american anti-snakebite serum.

COPPERHEAD



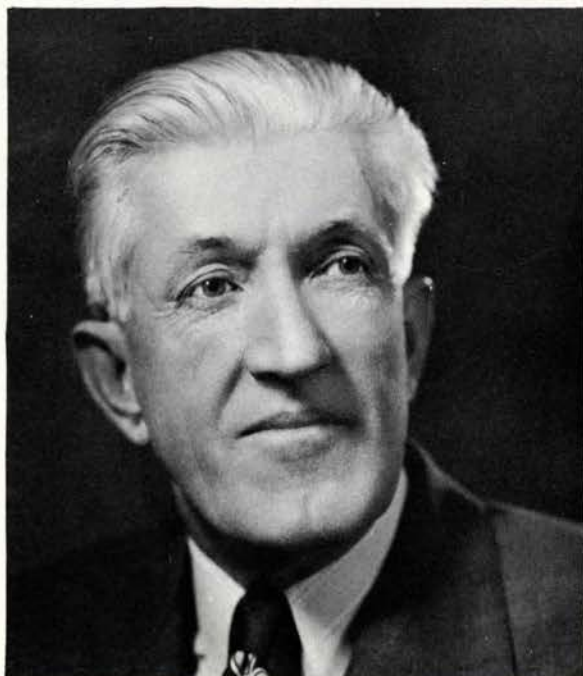
FLORIDA  
DIAMOND-BACK



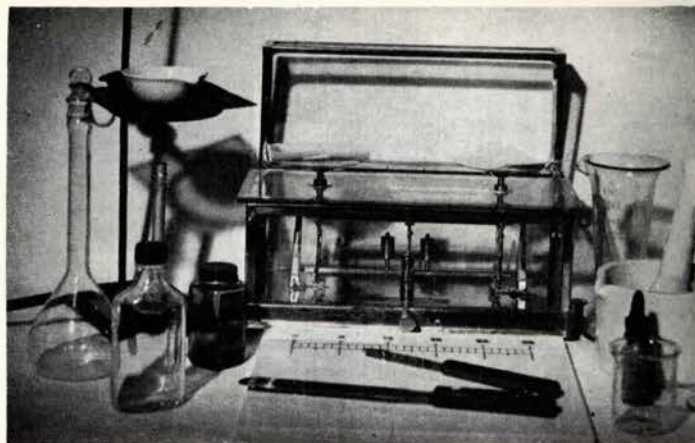
WATER MOCCASIN





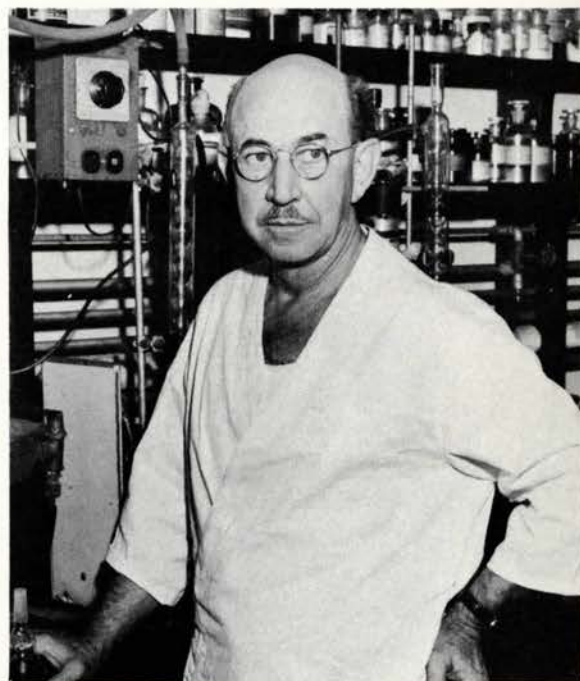


Dr. A. P. Black, head of the Department of Chemistry of the University of Florida, is a friendly and inspiring leader. Well known since the 1920's as the nation's outstanding authority on water analysis, Dr. Black has many friends and admirers amongst the medical profession.



Dr. C. B. Pollard, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Florida, appears very much as he did on the night of November 6, 1945, when he lectured on the chemistry and Toxicology of snake venoms and discussed Mr. Ross Allen's paper.

A pioneer in the study of snake venoms and an expert toxicologist, Dr. Pollard's services are in demand by physicians throughout the state.







The late Dr. Townes R. Leigh was made Head of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Florida in 1920, and Dean of the College of Pharmacy in 1923, the year it was founded. Under his capable leadership the college was accepted as a member of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy after the minimum probationary period, an honor having never been attained theretofore by any college in the nation. The chemistry-pharmacy building dedicated in his honor on April 15, 1950, now is known as Townes Randolph Leigh Hall.

Dr. Perry A. Foote, Dean of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Florida today. Because of his outstanding ability as an executive and teacher the College of Pharmacy has developed phenominally. With an enrollment of more than 400 students in 1952 the college became third largest in the United States.





# A CENTURY OF SERVICE

The University of Florida is also celebrating its 100th Birthday in 1953.

SIX PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY ARE PICTURED.

ONE CENTURY AGO DR. KINGSBURY SAID:

The prosperity of this state is an objective to be promoted. Someday the people will overspread the plains and develop the resources of this glorious country. We must lay the foundations for the prospective capability of this community in virtue and intelligence.

Toward that objective the University has been directed. By making its students and facilities available to the commonwealth, the University has served to disseminate knowledge and culture throughout the length and breadth of Florida.

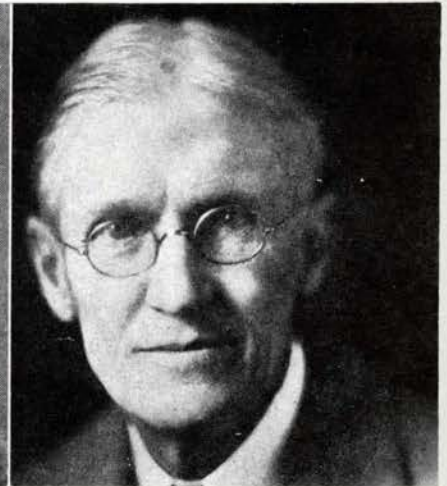
## SIX PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA 1853-1953



GILBERT D. KINGSBURY  
1853



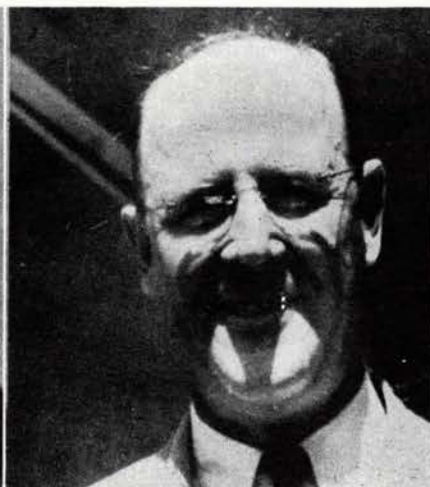
ASHLEY HURT  
1884-1885



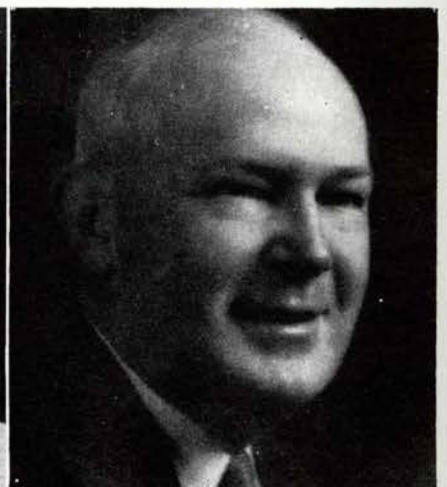
ANDREW SLEDD  
1904-1909



ALBERT A. MURPHREE  
1909-1927



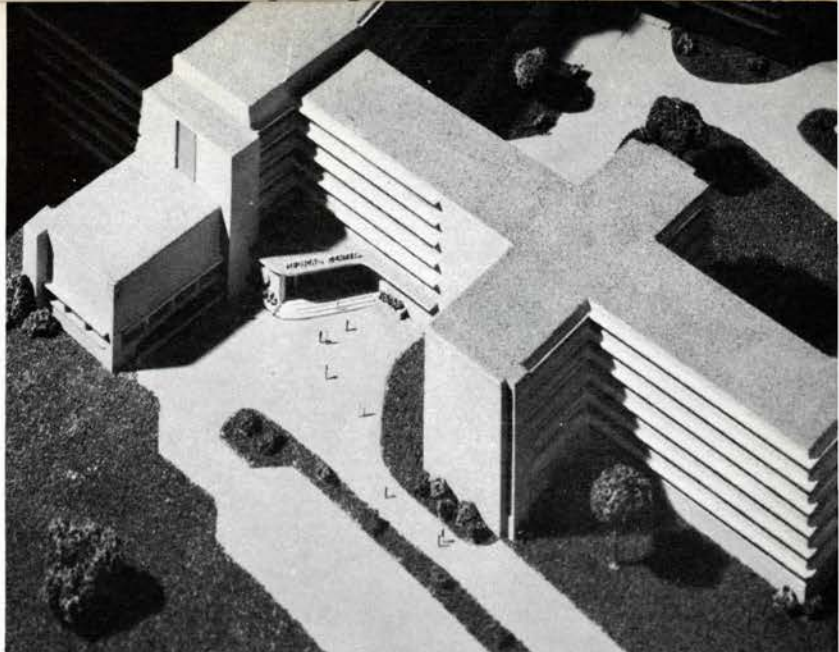
JOHN TIGERT  
1928-1947



J. HILLIS MILLER  
1947-1953



## UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

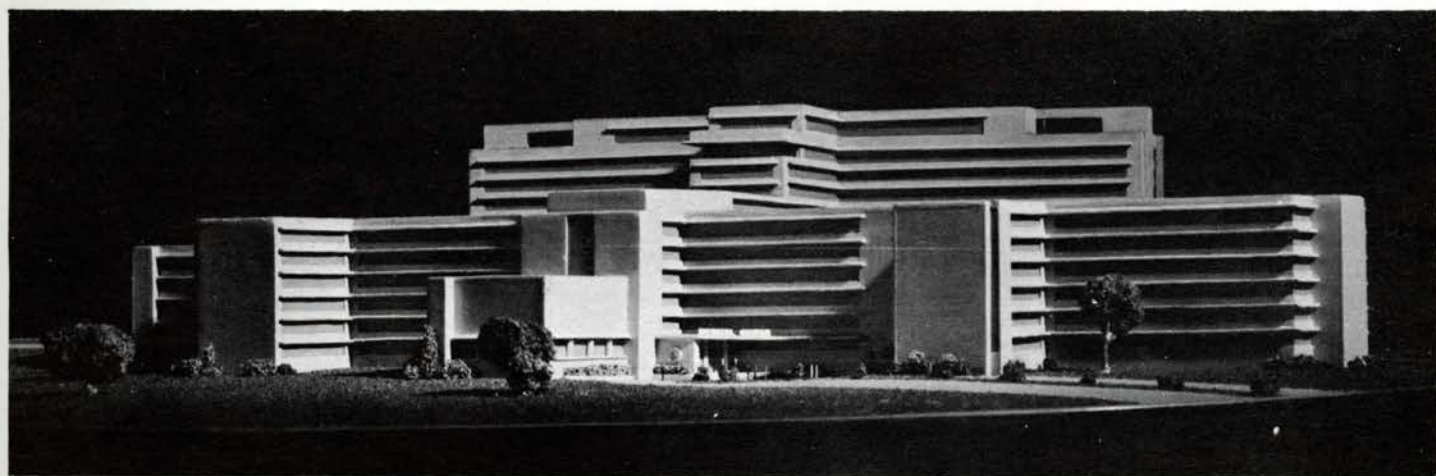


FIRST UNIT OF HEALTH CENTER

The proposed University of Florida School of Medicine at Gainesville is of especial interest and importance in 1953. It is thought that construction of the first unit, which probably will cost some 4 million dollars, will be started by the summer of 1954. This unit is expected to house classrooms, laboratories, offices, a library and an auditorium. Funds for the second unit, which may cost another 7 million, it is expected will be appropriated by the 1955 state legislature. That unit will house the

hospital and clinics, all important in teaching third and fourth year students.

The medical school or "Health Center" will be located on the southern portion of the campus near the Gainesville-Archer road. Authorities and practitioners of medicine who have made a study of medical education in Europe as well as in the United States are convinced and determined that this must not be just another medical school; that the University of Florida School of Medicine must be outstanding.



PROPOSED HEALTH CENTER — WHEN COMPLETED

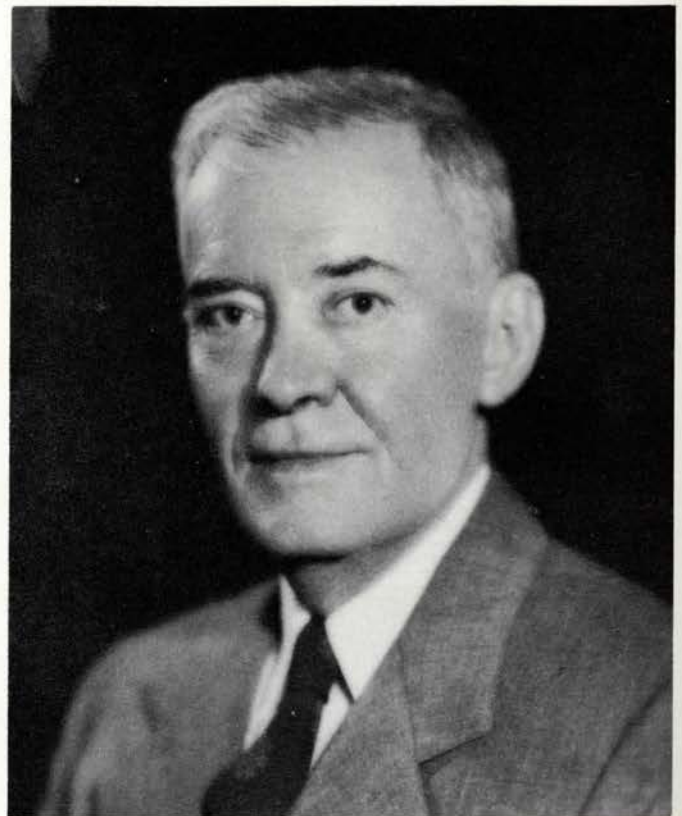




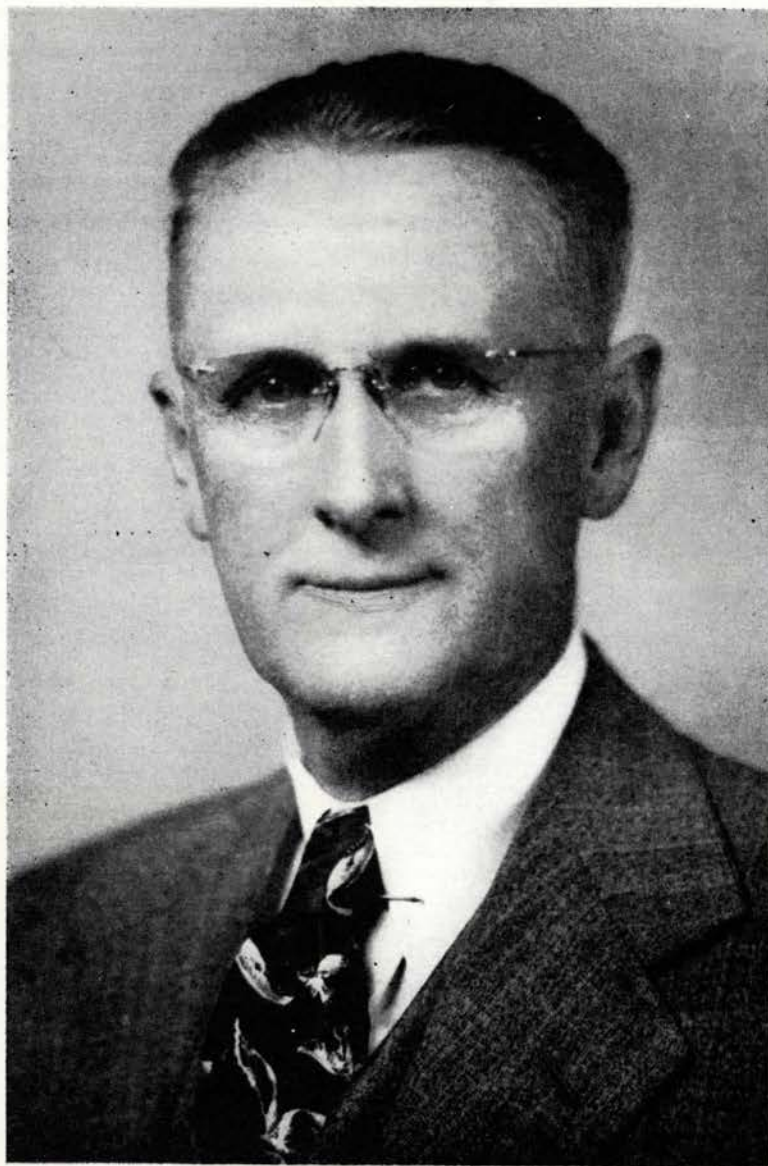
(PHOTOGRAPH, U. S. NAVY)

Captain D. T. Day on behalf of the Jacksonville Naval Air Station makes a substantial contribution to officers of the newly founded Duval District Chapter of the Florida Heart Association, October 19, 1950.

Mr. Richard P. Daniel, nephew of Dr. R. P. Daniel, is president of the district association today.







**Stewart Gordon Thompson**

MANAGING DIRECTOR, FLORIDA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION  
1926-1953

ADMIRED AND LOVED BY ALL



# MEDICAL FRAUDS "QUACKS"

In the early 1940's medical shysters started an epidemic of peddling their worthless devices to gullible people. People who are ill and eager to get well usually are found to be succulent prey.

Several well known publications in the 1940's, notably the Saturday Evening Post in its November 22, 1947 issue, published articles cautioning and warning the public against medical frauds. The Kingpin faker, below, "Doctor" Ghadiali of New Jersey with his "miracle juke-box" machine, fascinated fanatical followers. Writing in the Saturday Evening Post, Rita Halle Kleeman warned the public in a splendid article entitled "Beware of the Medical Frauds".



Florida had a notable case in that of "Doctor" Urbuteit and his "Sinuothermic" machine. H. J. Byrne, M.D., medical officer representing the Federal Security Agency Food and Drug Administration in Washington, in charge of prosecution, was efficient and effective. He corralled nine expert witnesses who testified in Gainesville for the Government.\*

Duval County's witness had previously been furnished with a "Sinuothermic" machine and had made "scientific tests" on patients at the Duval Medical Center who had diseases which medical quack, Urbuteit, had claimed to cure. As a result of those tests, the uselessness of the device in diseases of internal medicine and its failure in actual tests of pulmonary tuberculosis and carcinoma of the leg in Jacksonville closed the Government's testimony. This was not an easy case to prosecute.

The Government drew out of Urbuteit a long account of his life, he admitting among other things that he had not finished high school, that his naturopathic training was of the part-time night school variety, and that he had represented otherwise in his application for a license to practice naturopathy. Some of his theories were aired to his own detriment, and he made several statements contradictory to those in the labeling of the devices. The parade of lay witnesses was stopped when the first of Urbuteit's patients took the stand. The Government objected on the grounds that if the patient's diagnosis was determined by the machine her testimony could not be admitted because the Government had presented uncontested evidence that the machine was incapable of diagnosis. The objection was sustained. The judge then handed down from the bench a decision in favor of the Government.

- \* 1. Professor W. C. Osterbrock, Head of the Department of Electrical Engineering of the University of Cincinnati.  
2. Professor D. R. McMillan, Jr., Head of the Department of Physics, Emory University.  
3. Professor John Haldi, Head of the Department of Physiology of Emory University.  
4. Dr. Robert L. Bennett, Head of the Department of Physical Medicine of the Warm Springs Foundation and Emory University.  
5. Dr. Lawrence H. Kingsbury, Chest Surgeon of the Florida State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.  
6. Dr. James M. Dell, Jr., Roentgenologist, Gainesville.  
7. Dr. W. C. Thomas, general practitioner, Gainesville.  
8. Dr. John E. Maines, Jr., general practitioner, Gainesville.  
9. Dr. Webster Merritt, internal medicine, Jacksonville.



# BATHING BEAUTIES

1896



1921

Winner of first Atlantic Beach Bathing Beauty Contest daringly shows her knees.



1935

Winner of 15th Atlantic Beach Beauty Contest. A few changes have been made.



MISS AMERICA, 1954



LATEST STYLES FROM PARIS  
ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, 1853



courtesy of the Museum of the City of New York

The going away dress from the trousseau of Miss Florence Nightingale Sims, daughter of Dr. Marion Sims, illustrates the style of the late 1880's and the gay nineties.

(New York City Museum)



## THE 1950's



EVENING WEAR

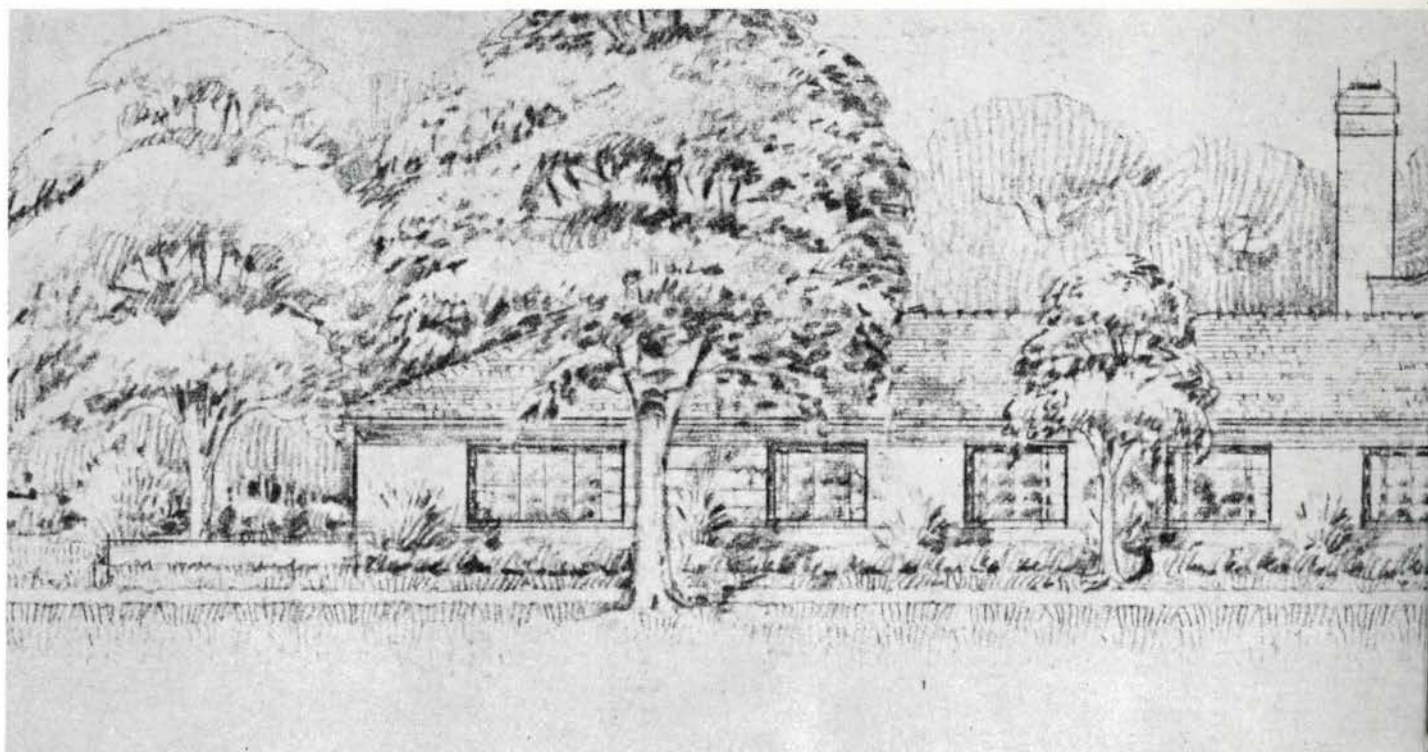


RESORT DRESS



# PERMANENT HOME OF DUVAL

NOW UNDER

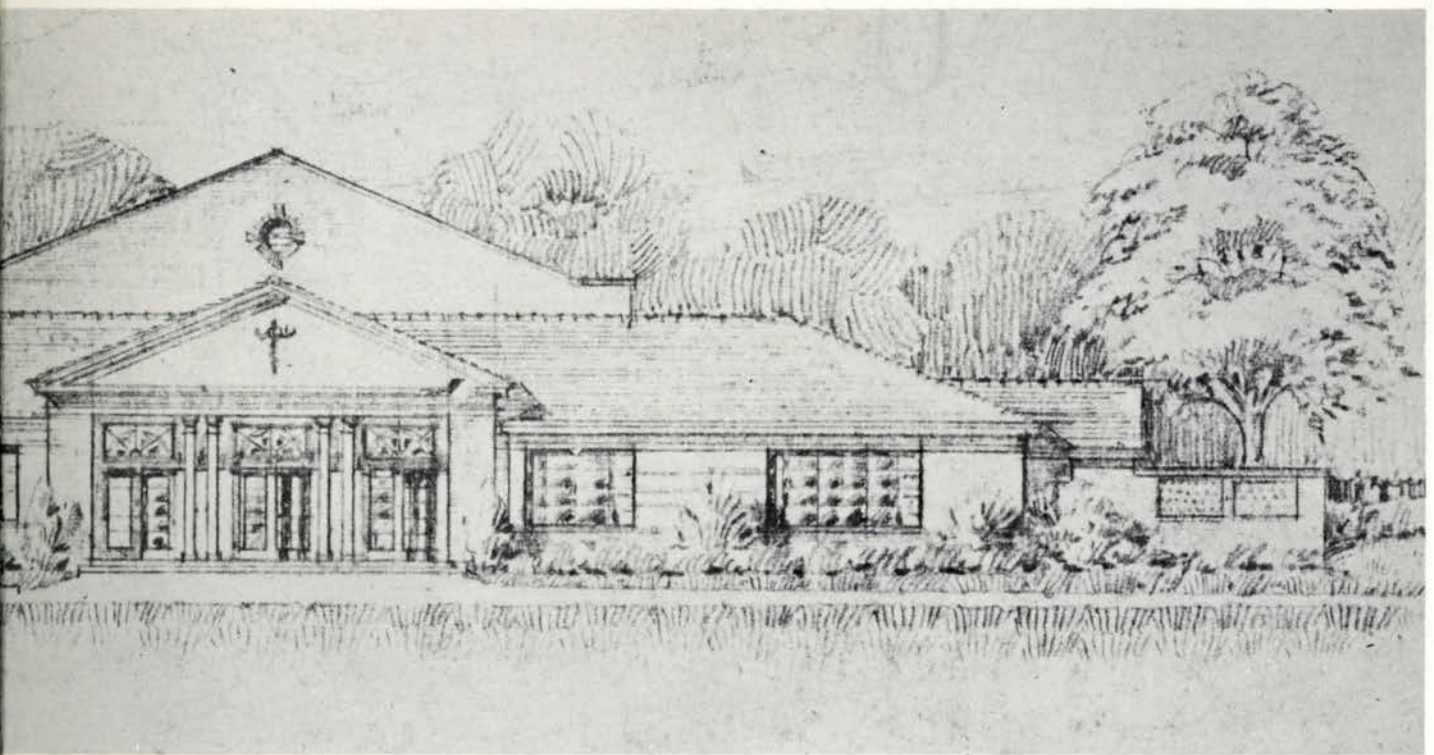


SELLERS AUDITORIUM OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY  
DEDICATED ON OCTOBER 4, 1949



# COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

CONSTRUCTION



SELLERS AUDITORIUM FROM WITHIN



## A PERMANENT HOME FOR THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

**D**URING the 19th Century, meetings of the Duval County Medical Society were held in member's homes. That the Society had no satisfactory place to meet until late 1949 the many meeting places of the Society during the first half of the 20th Century clearly show:

1905-1909, Woodman's Hall; till 1913, Atlantic National Bank Building; till 1915, State Board of Health Laboratory; till 1918, Professional Building; Jan. 1919, Dr. Upchurch's office; Feb. 1919-1924, St. Luke's Hospital except one meeting each in the Seminole Hotel and Chamber of Commerce Building; till 1926, Arnold-Edwards Hall except for one meeting in the American Legion Hall; till 1929, Duval County Hospital Auditorium except for one meeting each at Hopehaven and St. Vincent's Hospital; till 1930, Chamber of Commerce Building except for one meeting each at the Seminole Club and Carl-ling Hotel; 1931, City Playground Building; till 1937, Mayflower Hotel; till 1942, State Board of Health Building except one meeting each at the Seminole Hotel, Florida Yacht Club and Ponte Vedra Country Club; 1943, Duval County Hospital except for one meeting at the Friday Musicale Auditorium; 1944, St. Luke's Hospital except for one meeting in the Gulf Life Insurance Building Auditorium; till 1946, Seminole Hotel except for one meeting in the Mayflower Hotel; till 1949, Mayflower Hotel.

At a meeting of the Society in January, 1902, Dr. R. P. Daniel put himself on record as being strongly in favor of a permanent home and gave his reasons. In 1921 Dr. Norman Heggie, retiring president, said: "While I do not consider it vital at this time that we should own our own home, still I think we are now large enough that we should have it in mind as a near future possibility."

At a meeting in 1926, Dr. Herman Harris called attention to the fact that the records were in a deplorable condition and that it was necessary for the Society to have a home. Free discussion followed whereupon several members offered to donate liberally to a fund. Dr. L. W. Cunningham suggested that if each member would give \$200, about \$25,000 would be made available, and he suggested further that a special committee, properly bonded, be appointed to handle the funds and that arrangements be made with a bank to collect the money.

Dr. McGinnis suggested that an arrangement be made whereby the future members might help defray the expense of a building. This was during the time of the "boom" and there was much "big talk," however, Dr. Harris thought that the Society should have the money on hand before going farther. Dr. Kirby-Smith called attention to the fact that there had been lack of cooperation when the subject had been discussed before, whereupon there was more extravagant talk. Some went so far as to state that funds were of no consequence. One member offered \$1,000, another \$5,000 to \$10,000. Dr. Cunningham was appointed chairman of a committee to investigate and purchase a home, and at the February meeting he made a report. In March it was voted to assess each member \$300 and to collect that amount within 6 months. In April it was noted that \$300 was a great deal of money and that 6 months was a short time in which to pay. Dr. Cunningham reported that he



had received only \$150 in cash and that he had the notes of only 6 members. Much discussion followed and it was pointed out that an extra assessment of \$10 per annum probably would be necessary for upkeep of the building. At the May meeting the "Building Committee" was discharged with an expression of thanks and appreciation and it was voted to return the funds and notes to their respective donors. The financial bubble in Florida had burst.

On the evening of December 6, 1932, Dr. R. B. McIver, retiring president, spoke of his "great ambition" that the society own its own home, expressed regret that during his term of presidency a permanent home had not been secured, voiced the hope that efforts would be made in this direction and offered his personal support toward the project. The deepest point of the nationwide economic depression had been reached at that time.

At the January meeting in 1935, Dr. E. T. Sellers, president, asked the members' consideration and cooperation in the purchase of a permanent home while real estate prices were at such a low level. He emphasized that plans for a new home were not only feasible but advisable. He proposed change of the basic law of the Society so as to permit purchase of real estate and a building program.

At the February meeting, Dr. Sellers appointed a committee to establish a home:

Dr. R. B. McIver, Chairman  
Dr. L. W. Holloway  
Dr. H. Marshall Taylor  
Dr. Shaler Richardson  
Dr. J. W. Hayes.

At that time there was between \$3,500 and \$4,000 in the treasury.

At the May meeting, Dr. McIver reported that replies to questionnaires had been sent in by some 90 members, about 75 per cent of whom expressed a desire to own

a home. A small majority expressed a wish to own a home downtown and the majority seemed to think that between 15 and 25 thousand dollars was the best amount to be expended. The predominating ideas of financing were: (1) Increase in dues, (2) Issuance of long term bonds to be sold to the membership. Dr. McIver read several letters from members of societies which owned their own homes and free discussion from the floor ensued. Dr. Norris moved that the committee select two suitable buildings and present them to the society for consideration. At the June meeting Dr. McIver reported that many pieces of property had been considered and that most of the committee preferred the Wilcox Home, but that the committee was not yet ready to report. Proper enthusiasm could not be aroused, however, for the time was not yet propitious.

The events of recent years are clearer in our minds. In October, 1944 an editorial appeared in the Bulletin strongly pleading for a permanent home and better preservation of the society's records. On the night of April 3, 1945, Dr. Sellers again called attention to the need for a home and announced that a house, which might be suitable, could be purchased for \$25,000. He pointed out that there was about \$8,000 available in the Doctor's Fund at the Duval County Hospital which represented professional service fees collected from non-indigent patients who could not be hospitalized elsewhere. He felt that (1) this money, (2) the funds which the society had on hand at that time and (3) donations from individual members would defray a large part of the cost of a home. Dr. McIver and others supported the discussion and four members from the floor, each, offered a \$500 War Bond to be applied toward a permanent home fund. It was moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the possibility of securing the home to which Dr. Sellers had referred,



whereupon Dr. James Bryant, the president, appointed the following:

Dr. E. T. Sellers, Chairman  
Dr. R. B. McIver      Dr. J. A. Beals  
Dr. Shaler Richardson   Dr. Banks Goodale

This committee was active and wisely insisted on three chief principles: that the home be separate from any local institution, thus to maintain its own entity; second, that it have an appropriate setting in a section of the city readily accessible to a majority of the members, and that all members of the Society be required to participate in the building fund. After deliberation with other members the committee recommended not to purchase a building, but to secure a lot and to construct a new building appropriate to the needs of the society. At the June meeting Dr. Beals reported that property at the foot of Lomax Street and Bishopgate Lane had been purchased and paid for in full. He presented to Dr. Bryant, in letter form, a detailed financial statement in regard to the purchase of the lot and made a motion that the following be adopted by the Society:

Be it resolved that the Duval County Medical Society accept, with sincere and everlasting gratitude, the donation of \$8,532.02, by the Medical Staff of Duval County Hospital, and \$375.00\* each from four of its own members; namely, Drs. J. G. Lyerly, R. B. McIver, Webster Merritt, and Shaler Richardson\*\*, all of these gratuities to be devoted by the society to the purchase of real estate looking toward the eventual erection of a building to serve the society and all its members . . .

In October, the society voted a building fund assessment of \$250.00 per member and at the January meeting, Dr. Shaler Richardson announced that this money was being deposited in a special building fund.

The Duval County Medical Society Auditorium was first used by the Society on the night of September 6, 1949, at which time it was officially named "Sellers Au-

ditorium". On the night of October 4 it was formally dedicated. More than twenty floral bouquets presented by friends decorated the hall and many out-of-town visitors were present. Letters and telegrams from six prominent physicians in the state were read. Captains Green and Schaar of the Naval Air Station and Mrs. A. M. Manson, president of the Woman's Auxiliary, were guests of honor. Drs. C. F. Henley and Robert M. Baker were in charge of the program. Dr. Walter C. Payne, president of the Florida Medical Association, addressed the Society and re-dedicated the building, "The Sellers Auditorium", following which Dr. Sellers addressed the Society, expressed his appreciation of the honor rendered him and gave credit to many others who had helped make the building possible.

An address was given by the historian entitled "The Story of Medicine in Duval County". In concluding he named the past presidents of the Society and presented Dr. R. H. McGinnis, the oldest living past president of both the Duval County Medical Society and the Florida Medical Association. Dr. McGinnis left his bed in a local hospital to attend the ceremonies and entered the Auditorium in a wheel chair. A check for \$500.00 for the building fund was presented to Dr. Sellers by the speaker on behalf of Dr. McGinnis. Dr. R. R. Killinger, president, then took charge, thanked Dr. McGinnis for the society and adjourned the meeting. Dinner was served in the front yard on the waterfront to some 350 members and guests.

Photographs of the Auditorium and the architect's drawing of the completed building, active work on which is now underway, speaks louder than words. Thus Duval County Medical Society has established another first—the first medical society in Florida to own its home.

\* The cost of a \$500 U. S. bond, series E.

\*\* Dr. Kenneth Morris was added to the list soon after this, making a total of five members who contributed \$375.00 each.



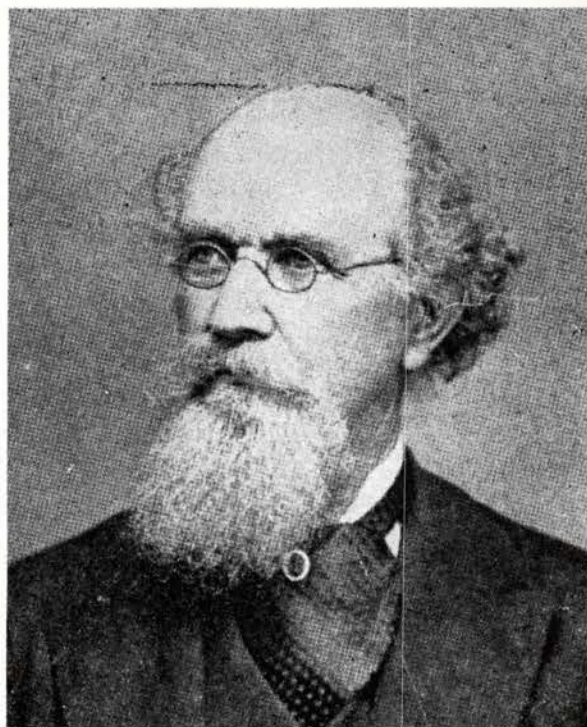
**THE PAST PRESIDENTS**  
**OF THE**  
**DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY**  
**1853-1953**



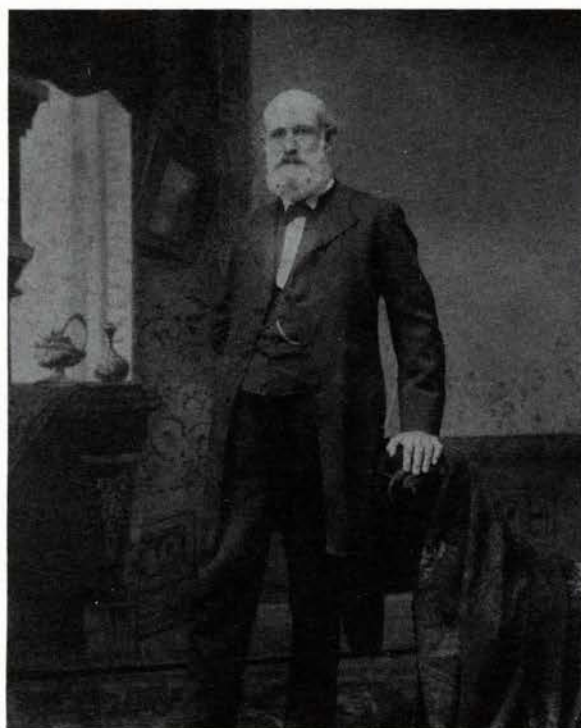
PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1853-1953

PICTURE  
NOT  
AVAILABLE

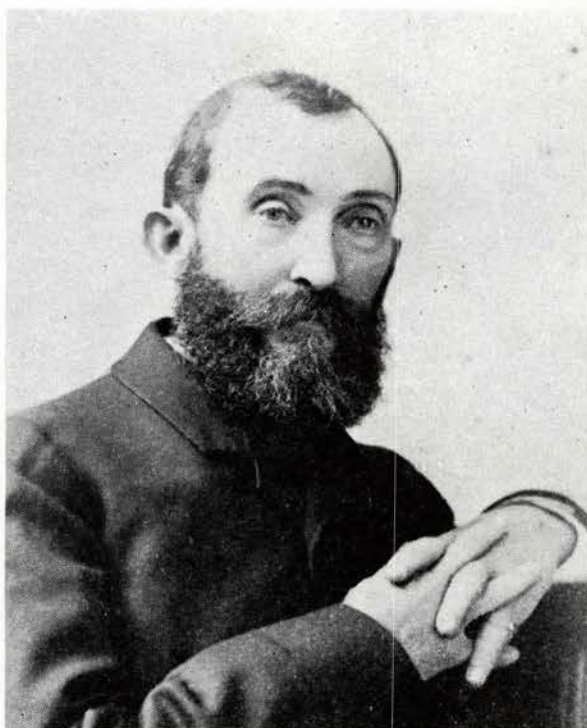
John S. Murdoch — 1853



A. S. Baldwin — 1865



C. J. Kenworthy — 1875



R. P. Daniel — 1877 and 1901



PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1853-1953

PICTURE  
NOT  
AVAILABLE

A. J. Wakefield — 1885



Columbus Drew — 1889



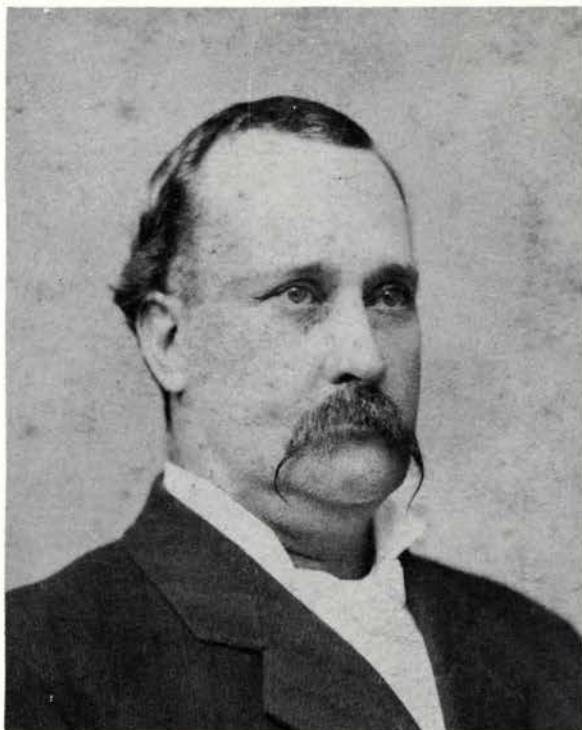
J. H. Livingston — 1891-1892



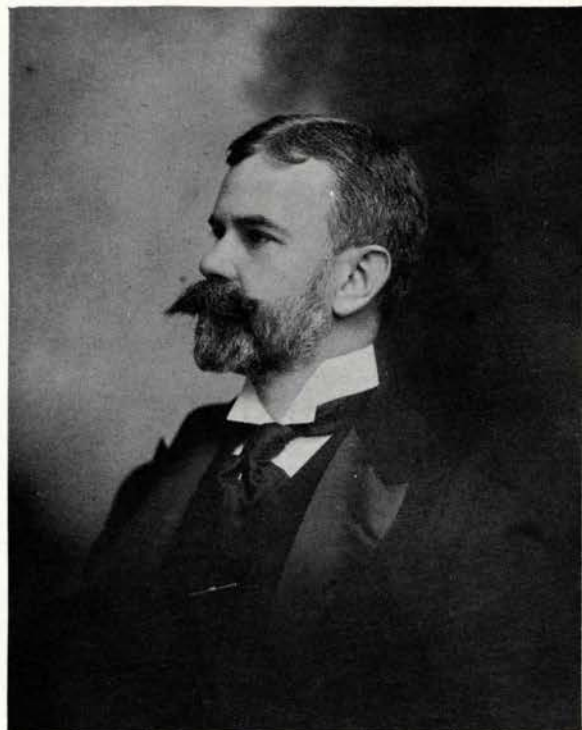
Neal Mitchell — 1894



PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1853-1953



G. Troup Maxwell — 1895



Sollace Mitchell — 1896



Henry Bacon — 1898



P. J. Stollenwerck — 1899



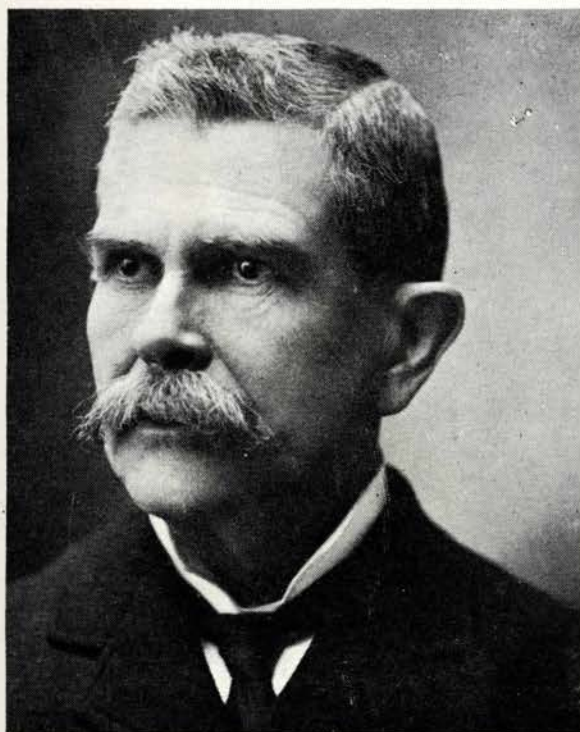
PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1853-1953



Paul C. Perry — 1902



S. A. Morris — 1903



John D. Fernandez — 1904



Robert H. McGinnis — 1905



PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1853-1953



N. A. Upchurch — 1906



J. D. Love — 1907



Horace R. Drew — 1908



Gerry R. Holden — 1909



PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1853-1953



C. E. Terry — 1910



Wm. S. Manning — 1911-1912



Charles L. Jennings — 1913



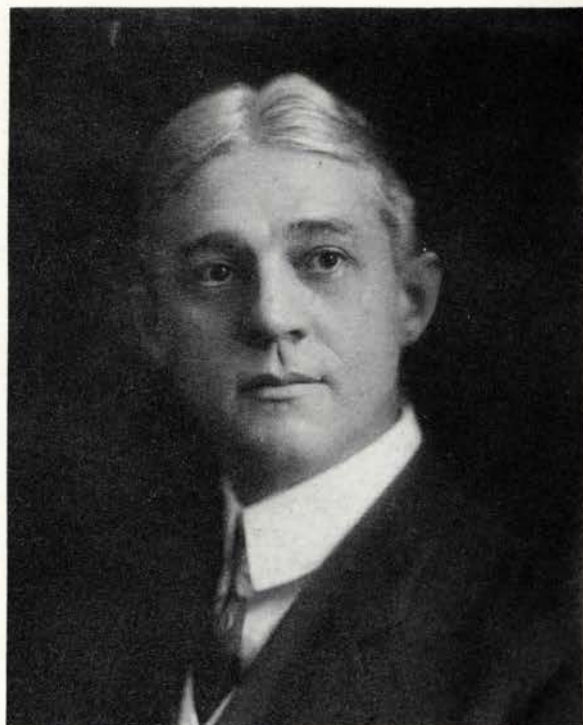
Henry Hanson — 1914



PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1853-1953



Clarence M. Sandusky — 1915



James H. Pittman — 1916



Wm. MacDonnell — 1917



Frederick J. Waas — 1918



PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1853-1953



Mark B. Herlong — 1919



James V. Freeman — 1920



Norman M. Heggie — 1921



Frederick Bowen — 1922



PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1853-1953



John E. Boyd — 1923



James B. Parramore — 1924



Shaler Richardson — 1925



Herman H. Harris — 1926



PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1853-1953



Louie Limbaugh — 1927



S. E. Driskell — 1928



Edward Jelks — 1929



H. Marshall Taylor — 1930



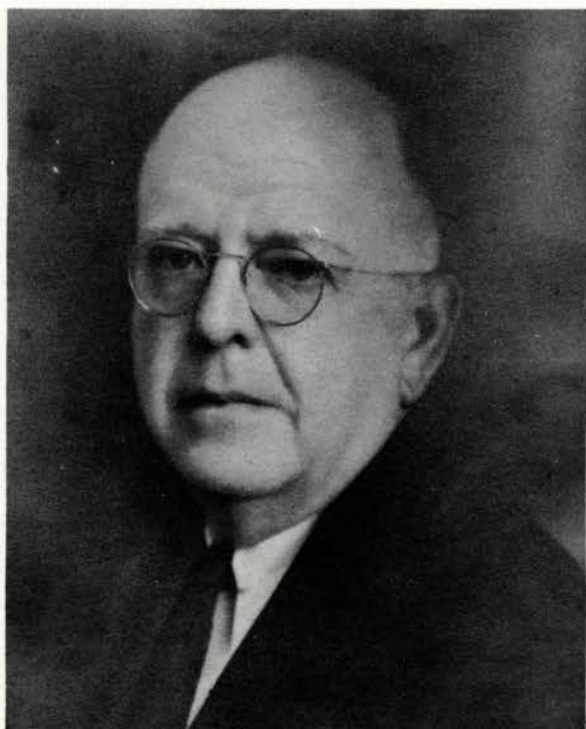
PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1853-1953



Luther Holloway — 1931



Robert B. McIver — 1932



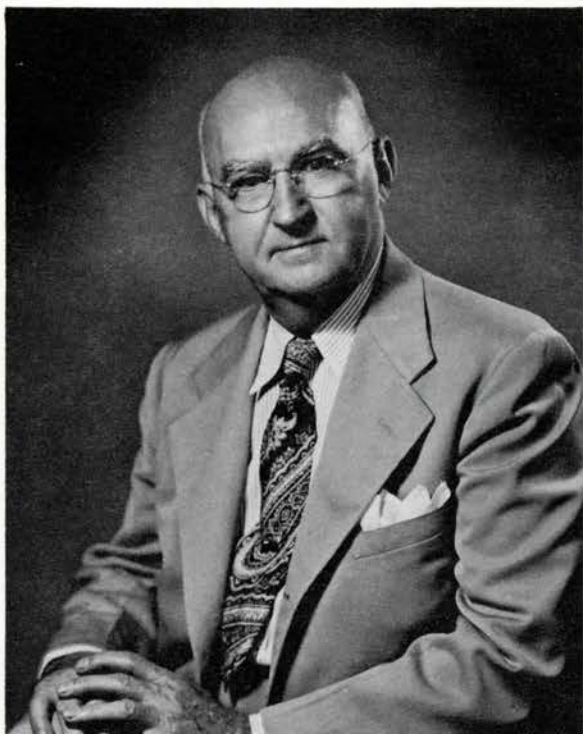
J. Knox Simpson — 1933



Theodore Croft — 1934



PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1853-1953



E. Thomas Sellers — 1935



W. M. Shaw — 1936



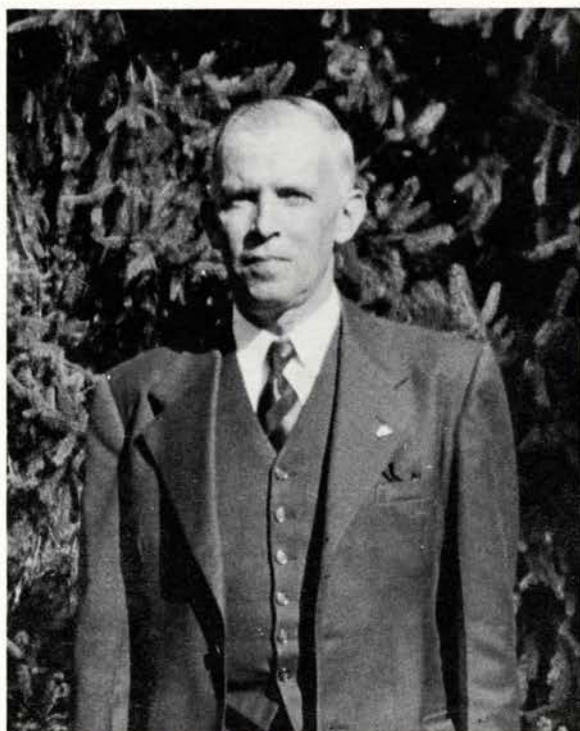
Kenneth Morris — 1937



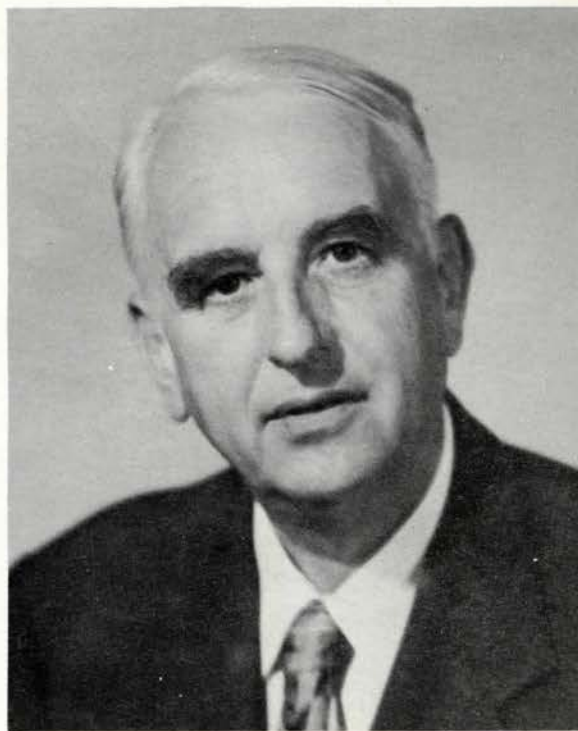
Lunsford Boone — 1938



PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1853-1953



Thomas Buckman — 1939



Charles Mabry — 1940



S. R. Norris — 1941



Ernest Milam — 1942



PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1853-1953



T. Z. Cason — 1943



J. G. Lyerly—1944



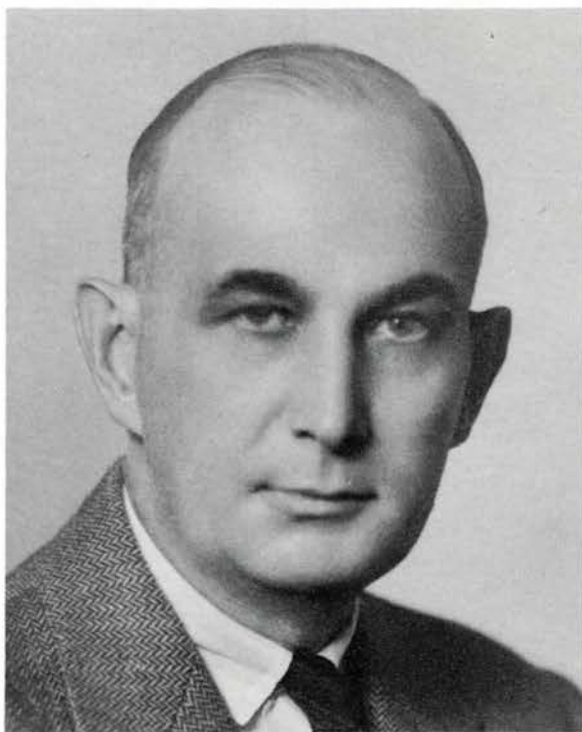
James M. Bryant — 1945



Frank L. Fort—1946



PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1853-1953



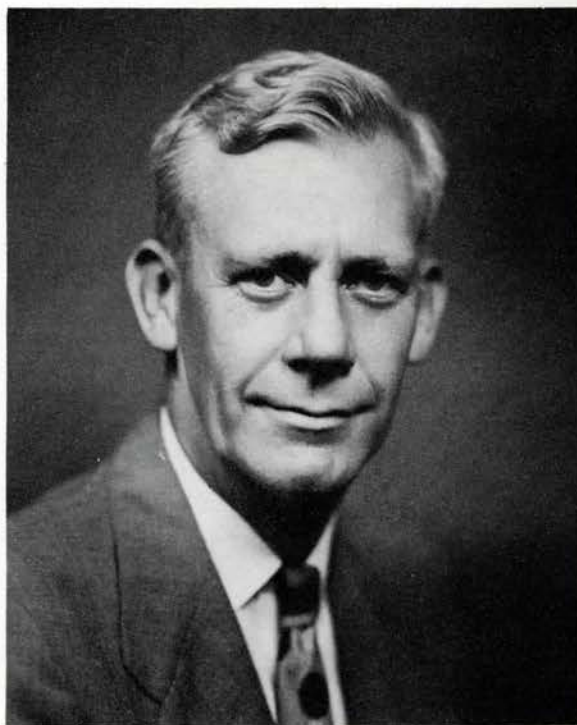
L. Sydnor Laffitte — 1947



John A. Beals — 1948



Raymond R. Killinger — 1949



James L. Borland — 1950



PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1853-1953



Charles Henley — 1951



Ferdinand Richards — 1952



W. W. Rogers — 1953



Karl Hanson, President-Elect



**NINETEEN PRESIDENTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY ALSO SERVED AS PRESIDENTS OF THE FLORIDA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, AS FOLLOWS:**

1874 — Abel S. Baldwin

1913 — P. C. Perry

1875 — Abel S. Baldwin

1915 — R. H. McGinnis

1877 — Francis P. Wellford

1917 — Ralph N. Greene

1879 — Richard P. Daniel

1919 — Wm. E. Ross

1880 — Charles J. Kenworthy

1923 — H. Marshall Taylor

1883 — Emil T. Sabal

1928 — Fred J. Waas

1897 — R. B. Burroughs

1932 — Gerry R. Holden

1901 — A. J. Wakefield

1937 — Edward Jelks

1904 — E. N. Liell

1946 — Shaler Richardson

1910 — J. D. Love

1952 — Robert B. McIver



# MEMBERSHIP ROSTER

## DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

1953

\*Alford, Neil  
Alford, Samuel J., Jr.  
Allen, Risden T.  
Allgood, J. L.  
Anderson, Augustus E.  
Anderson, Horace M.  
Baker, Archie J.  
Baker, Robert M.  
Baker, Roy Maynard  
Baldwin, Donald M.  
\*Baumgarten, Carl J.  
Beale, S. James  
Beck, Gerhard T.  
\*Beckman, George E.  
Bedell, Sullivan G.  
Belyeu, Jesse H.  
Bergh, Marcus B.  
Bird, C. Ashley  
\*Black, John B.  
Boone, J. Lunsford  
Borland, James L.  
Bowen, Frederick H.  
Bowen, Jack H.  
Boyd, Charles W.  
\*Bransford, Lee E., Sr.  
Bransford, Lee E., Jr.  
\*Brillhart, Harry L.  
Broadstreet, Henry I., Jr.  
Brooks, William H.  
Brown, E. H.  
Brown, J. Brooks  
Browning, John R.  
Bryant, James M.  
Canipelli, Edward  
Canipelli, Joseph  
Caraway, Archibald F.  
Carefoot, Evison L.  
Carithers, Cornelia M.  
Carithers, Hugh A.  
Carson, Doris N.  
Carter, Clause L.

Carter, Gerard F.  
\*Cason, T. Z.  
Chaplin, Charles G.  
Chapman, Benjamin  
Chapman, William H.  
Chilli, Joseph L.  
Cleveland, Robert H.  
Collins, C. C.  
Collins, C. C., Jr.  
Collins, Clyde M.  
Cone, Adolph  
Cooksey, Charles Dudley  
Copeland, Silas M.  
Copp, Francis A.  
Coppedge, Wayland T., Jr.  
Coudon, Joseph  
Cowdery, John S.  
Cravey, George M.  
Croft, George W.  
Croom, William C.  
Cummings, Eugene H.  
David, Joseph K., Jr.  
Day, Samuel M., Jr.  
\*Dean, Russell H.  
Doff, S. D.  
\*Driskell, Simon E.  
Dyrenforth, Lucien Y.  
Edwards, Ray O.  
Erwin, Stanley  
Farrington, Joseph  
Ferrara, John D.  
\*Field, Thomas S.  
Fisher, John J.  
Fleet, Joel  
Foley, Joseph D.  
Fort, Frank L.  
Frame, Eugene M.  
Franklin, Ben. T.  
Freeman, James V.  
Furman, Irvine K.  
Galin, Jack

\*Gammon, Julian E.  
Garten, Leonard  
Gatlin, Willard R.  
Geeslin, L. E.  
Gillispie, Hardy Dean  
Gorman, John M.  
Graves, A. Judson  
Greene, Ralph N.  
Grizzard, Vernon T.  
Halpern, Sidney  
Hanson, Karl B.  
Hardie, Arthur Lawson, Jr.  
Hardy, Albert V.  
Hardy, Grace C.  
Harrell, O. E.  
Harris, Tyndall P.  
Harris, W. G.  
Harwell, D. F.  
Hayes, John W.  
Henley, Charles F.  
Henson, Graham E.  
Hogan, Cecil M.  
Horn, Phillip W.  
Horne, H. Foxworth  
Houston, William H.  
Hughes, Victor A.  
Hurt, Floyd K.  
Hutchins, Paul F.  
Ira, Gordon H.  
Irwin, Thomas M.  
Isaacs, Ivan  
\*Jelks, Edward  
\*Johnston, Crowell W.  
Johnston, Marvin Harlan  
Jones, Denton  
Jones, Millard F.  
Jones, Nathaniel  
Kartsonis, A. A.  
Keisling, Frederick C.  
Killinger, Raymond R.  
King, F. Gordon

\*Life Member



King, Raymond H.  
 Knauer, Jerome, Sr.  
 Lamb, Samuel R.  
 Lamb, William E.  
 Lanier, James C.  
 Lanier, Joe Ellis  
 Leitner, E. E.  
 L'Engle, Camillus S., Jr.  
 Leser, Janet  
 Limbaugh, Louie  
 Lipscomb, Thomas H.  
 Lombardo, Samuel S.  
 Lovejoy, John F.  
 Lowenthal, Joseph L.  
 Ludwig, Edward W.  
 Lyerly, James G.  
 McCall, Eugene F.  
 McCloskey, Bernard J.  
 McClow, Marvin V.  
 McCrory, Charles F.  
 McCullagh, William H.  
 \*McEuen, H. Bernard  
 McDaniel, R. L.  
 McDowell, Richard W.  
 McIver, Robert B.  
 McKay, Charles F.  
 Mabry, Charles B.  
 Maloney, Milton C.  
 \*Manning, Wm. S.  
 Manson, A. McKenzie  
 Mark, Lillian  
 Marshall, Otis  
 Martin, Paul H.  
 Mathews, W. H.  
 Mein, R. M.  
 Meldrum, Thomas Wilson  
 Mendoza, Carl C.  
 Merritt, J. Webster  
 Milam, Ernest B.  
 \*Mitchell, George M.  
 Moe, Leonard M.  
 Mitchell, John H.  
 Moore, M. C.  
 Morgan, Bernard L.  
 Morris, Kenneth A.  
 Morrow, A. Sherrod  
 Morrow, Mathew E., Jr.

Morse, Seymour  
 Moseley, Thad M.  
 Murray, Nelson A.  
 Nevel, H. A.  
 Newman, J. Harold  
 Newman, Melvin  
 Nichau, Robert K.  
 Norwood, John K.  
 Oberdorfer, Aaron Z.  
 O'Dell, John C.  
 Oetjen, Frederick  
 Owens, J. H.  
 Palmer, Thomas M.  
 Parks, Lorenzo  
 Peyton, Harry A.  
 Phelan, W. J.  
 Philips, Bryan J., Jr.  
 Pichler, Floyd L.  
 Polk, Rothwell C.  
 Price, Morris A.  
 \*Proctor, Harper L.  
 Provinsky, Leo. B.  
 Ragland, Robert B.  
 Raybin, George I.  
 Read, Frances E. M.  
 Richards, Ferdinand  
 Richardson, George W.  
 Richardson, Shaler  
 Ritch, Thomas Griffin  
 Rizk, Wade S.  
 Roach, E. D.  
 Roberts, Earl H.  
 Roesch, C. Burling  
 Rogers, W. W.  
 Rollins, Clarence D.  
 Romaine, Mason III  
 Rood, Albert D.  
 Ross, John B.  
 \*Ross, William E.  
 Rosser, Robert G. Jr.  
 Safer, Jacob V.  
 Sales, Louis M.  
 Schnauss, F. H.  
 Scott, Douglas G.  
 Sellers, E. Thomas  
 \*Senstak, Ernest P. E.  
 Sharp, C. M.

\*Shaw, W. McL.  
 Simmons, Eugene D.  
 Skinner, Richard G.  
 Slaughter, Frank G.  
 Sompayrac, Lauren M.  
 Sowder, Wilson T.  
 Stage, John T.  
 Stamps, Walker  
 \*Stinson, Wm. M.  
 St. John, J. Harold  
 Stillman, Sidney  
 Stubbs, George M.  
 Sumner, Wilbur  
 Suter, Max  
 Taylor, G. Dekle  
 \*Taylor, H. Marshall  
 Taylor, J. C.  
 Temple, Leo G.  
 Thomas, R. Y. H., Jr.  
 Thompson, John Q. U.  
 Thompson, Richard P.  
 Tomlinson, Wray J.  
 Turner, Gary E.  
 Tyler, Lockland V.  
 Usdin, Daniel R.  
 Van Nortwick, W. A.  
 Veal, Ernest W.  
 Waas, Frederick J.  
 Wachtel, Leo M.  
 \*Washburn, Clayton B.  
 Watson, John E.  
 Watt, Edward C.  
 Weil, Nathan, Jr.  
 Wells, Carl H.  
 Wells, Samuel M.  
 White, Donald  
 \*Wilcox, Clarence R.  
 Wilensky, Louis A.  
 Wilhelm, J. A.  
 Wilkinson, Albert H.  
 Williams, Ashbel C.  
 Wilson, J. Frank  
 Wood, Jonathan H.  
 Woolsey, Bartram F.  
 Worsham, Richard A.  
 Wynn, Robert S.

\*Life Member





The recently completed John E. Mathews bridge, of graceful yet haughty grandeur, has a vertical clearance of 149 feet above the main channel of the St. Johns River. Because of the bridge downtown Jacksonville and Arlington have become close neighbors.

The much needed Gilmore street bridge, also an integral part of the super highway program, will bring Riverside and South Jacksonville much closer together. This bridge probably will be completed in 1954.



## THE JACKSONVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce has done a superb job in promoting the welfare and prosperity of Jacksonville. Much of the city's substantial growth can be traced to efforts of the organization's members.

Founded as early as 1856, the modern organization had its birth in 1884 as the Jacksonville Board of Trade. Dr. A. S. Baldwin served as president of the early board in 1870 and of the new in 1895, when 85

years of age. Other physicians have served as president and have been active in the organization as well.

The Chamber of Commerce today is outstanding for several reasons. Everyone knows the important role that Executive vice-president, William S. Johnson, has played for many years and he is the leader today. The committee of 100 has become justly famous in recent years.

## THE JACKSONVILLE DENTAL ASSOCIATION

The Jacksonville Dental Association was organized in 1911. Dr. James Chace, according to memory of "old timers" was the first president. His office was located in the Heard Building. Drs. Jesse Williams,

R. P. Taylor and E. H. Clarkson, charter members of the association, are well known Jacksonville residents today. Dr. Melvin Haimowitz is president for 1953.

## THE JACKSONVILLE BAR ASSOCIATION

The Jacksonville Bar Association was organized in 1897 with the honorable Duncan U. Fletcher as president, C. D. Rinehart vice-president, E. J. L'Engle secretary and

T. M. Day, Jr. treasurer. For 1953, Guy W. Botts as president, Delbridge L. Gibbs, secretary and John S. Duss III, treasurer.



# THE JACKSONVILLE SYMPHONY

**T**HE Jacksonville Symphony Association was organized in 1949, largely due to the efforts of Olin E. Watts working with Mrs. S. H. Berg, J. S. C. Butz, William S. Johnson, Webster Merritt, W. Marcy Mason, Herbert Panken, Mrs. R. Ross Parkhill, and George W. Simons.

With Van Lier Lanning as first music director, the orchestra promptly won high praise from authoritative critics. Outstanding guest artists have appeared regularly,

but local talent is the essence of the orchestra. Since 1952, James Christian Pfohl has served as conductor and has proven to be outstanding in every sense of the word. Wellington Cumber elected president in 1952 is giving the association the leadership and guidance it needs. Founded for all lovers of music, proud and humble, great and small, the Jacksonville Symphony as it enters its fifth season has proved an invaluable cultural contribution to the region.

## OFFICERS 1953-4

<i>President</i> .....	MR. WELLINGTON W. CUMMER
<i>First Vice-President</i> .....	MR. W. DELAVAN BALDWIN
<i>Second Vice-President</i> .....	MRS. ROBERT B. MCIVER
<i>Third Vice-President</i> .....	MISS CAROLYN DAY
<i>Fourth Vice-President</i> .....	MR. WILLIAM B. MILLS
<i>Secretary</i> .....	MR. HERBERT PANKEN
<i>Treasurer</i> .....	MR. S. H. BERG

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1953-4

Mr. J. K. Attwood  
Mr. Grover S. Balfour  
Mrs. William R. Barnett  
Mrs. S. H. Berg  
Mrs. Donald P. Black  
Mr. Robert R. Bowen  
Miss Joan Brown  
Mrs. Thomas Brown  
Mr. C. Edward Bryan  
Mr. Haydon Burns  
Mr. J. S. C. Butz  
Mrs. P. N. Coleman

Mr. James Crosland  
Mrs. Arthur G. Cumber  
Mrs. Jessie Jay DeVore  
Mrs. John W. Donahoo  
Mr. Robert N. Dow, Jr.  
Mrs. Edward Dwelle, Jr.  
Mrs. John A. Eckels  
Mr. Robert Feagin  
Mr. P. W. Fisher  
Mrs. Frank L. Harris  
Mrs. W. H. Hildebrandt  
Mr. Phillip G. Howe  
Mr. William S. Johnson

Mrs. Walter S. Jones  
Mrs. Raymond H. King  
Mr. Robert Kloepfel, Sr.  
Mr. Raymond Mason  
Mrs. Henry G. Miller  
Mrs. Forrest Mitchell  
Miss Sue Mullins  
Mr. Claude Murphree  
Mrs. R. Ross Parkhill  
Mr. William Potter  
Mrs. A. Lee Powell  
Mrs. Duffield Roe  
Mr. H. W. Roenitz

Mrs. Walter Rogers  
Mrs. Angus Rosborough  
Rev. Canon  
R. W. Shrum, D.D.  
Mr. George W. Simons, Jr.  
Mr. Kenneth F. Small  
Mrs. Ben Stein  
Mr. I. M. Sulzbacher  
Dr. H. Marshall Taylor  
Mr. Curry Speed Veal  
Mr. Olin E. Watts  
Miss Carolyn Day

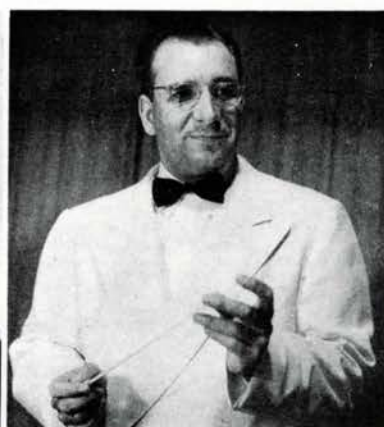
Business Manager  
ROBERT E. RALSTON



OLIN E. WATTS  
Founder and First President



FLORIDA'S  
JAMES MELTON  
Guest Artist November 15, 1952



JAMES CHRISTIAN PFOHL  
Conductor since 1952



## FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS ASSOCIATION

The Fifty Years of Progress Association was organized in December, 1949, with Fred H. Kent as its outstanding president. Members of the board of directors were: W. Daniel Boyd, W. Haydon Burns, J. S. C. Butz, James B. Clark, Joseph W. Davin, Robert N. Dow, Jr., William S. Johnson, Mrs. W. Jerome Knauer, Richard J. Lewinson, Hunter Lynde, Fontaine Le Maistre, N. L. Mallison, Mrs. J. Henson Markham, Mrs. Robert C. Marshall, Harold A. Martin, Webster Merritt, Kenyon Parsons, William Joe Sears, William Segal, and William D. Stark, Jr.

To commemorate the 50th anniversary of Jacksonville's fire in 1901 and celebrate the region's outstanding progress, which followed that disaster, 10,000 copies of a publication *The Jacksonville Story* were published and sold in 1951. A mammoth pageant written by Dr. Frank Slaughter was enacted before large crowds in the Gator Bowl nightly for one week.

*The Jacksonville Story* carries a representative presentation of Jacksonville's organizations, activities, and happenings. No attempt is being made in this publication to give comprehensive coverage, but to amplify and bring up to date those phases of Jacksonville's life which hold especial interest and have shown major changes since spring of 1951.



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS DURING THE CELEBRATION OF 1951. ONLY THOSE WHO BOUGHT A SPECIAL PERMIT WERE ALLOWED TO SHAVE.



The Ladies Auxiliary to the Duval County Medical Society has played an important role in supplementing and strengthening the activities and purposes of the Duval County Medical Society. Founded in 1929 with 42 charter members the auxiliary today has 157.

Past presidents are as follows:

- (1) Mrs. Herrman H. Harris
- (2) Mrs. S. E. Driskell
- (3) Mrs. E. W. Veal
- (4) Mrs. G. E. Beckman
- (5) Mrs. William Kirk
- (6) Mrs. Gordon Ira
- (7) Mrs. O. P. Broadbent
- (8) Mrs. J. H. Owens
- (9) Mrs. John Mitchell
- (10) Mrs. F. W. Krueger
- (11) Mrs. Clayton Royce
- (12) Mrs. Victor Hughes
- (13) Mrs. Raymond King
- (14) Mrs. J. W. Hayes
- (15) Mrs. Charles F. Henley
- (16) Mrs. S. M. Copeland
- (17) Mrs. E. B. Milam
- (18) Mrs. Leo Wachtel
- (19) Mrs. John Lovejoy
- (20) Mrs. A. MacKenzie Manson
- (21) Mrs. J. Webster Merritt
- (22) Mrs. J. K. David
- (23) Mrs. James S. Beale



Mrs. Herrman H. Harris  
President, 1929.



Mrs. Samuel S. Lombardo  
President, 1953.



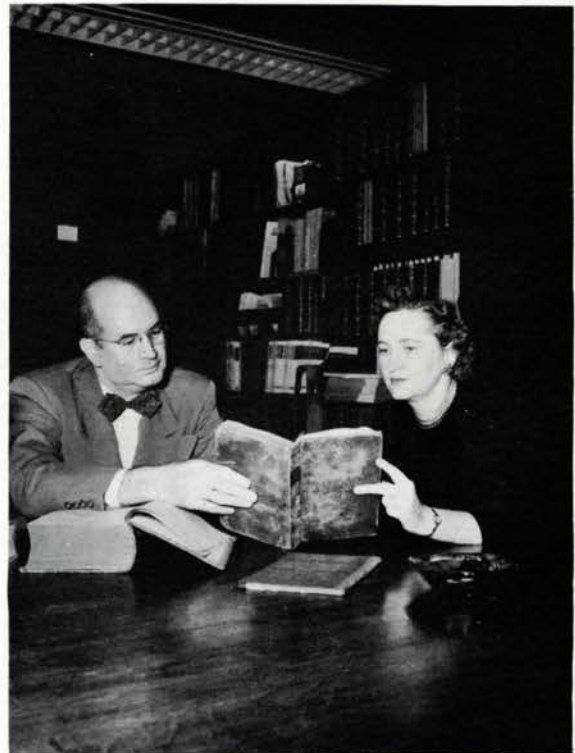
## THE LIBRARY OF THE FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

**T**HE Library of the State Board of Health had its beginning in the office of Dr. J. Y. Porter in 1889, but like the libraries of the Duval County Medical Society and the Florida Medical Association, it also was completely destroyed by the great Jacksonville fire of 1901. Soon thereafter the collection of medical books, journals and periodicals grew steadily and in 1941, just 4 decades later, with a total of 7,700 volumes the library had the distinction of being the largest medical library not associated with a medical school, in the southeastern United States, i.e., south of Virginia and east of Louisiana.

In 1946, a comprehensive history of the library written especially for the Bulletin of the Duval County Medical Society appeared in the April number of that pub-

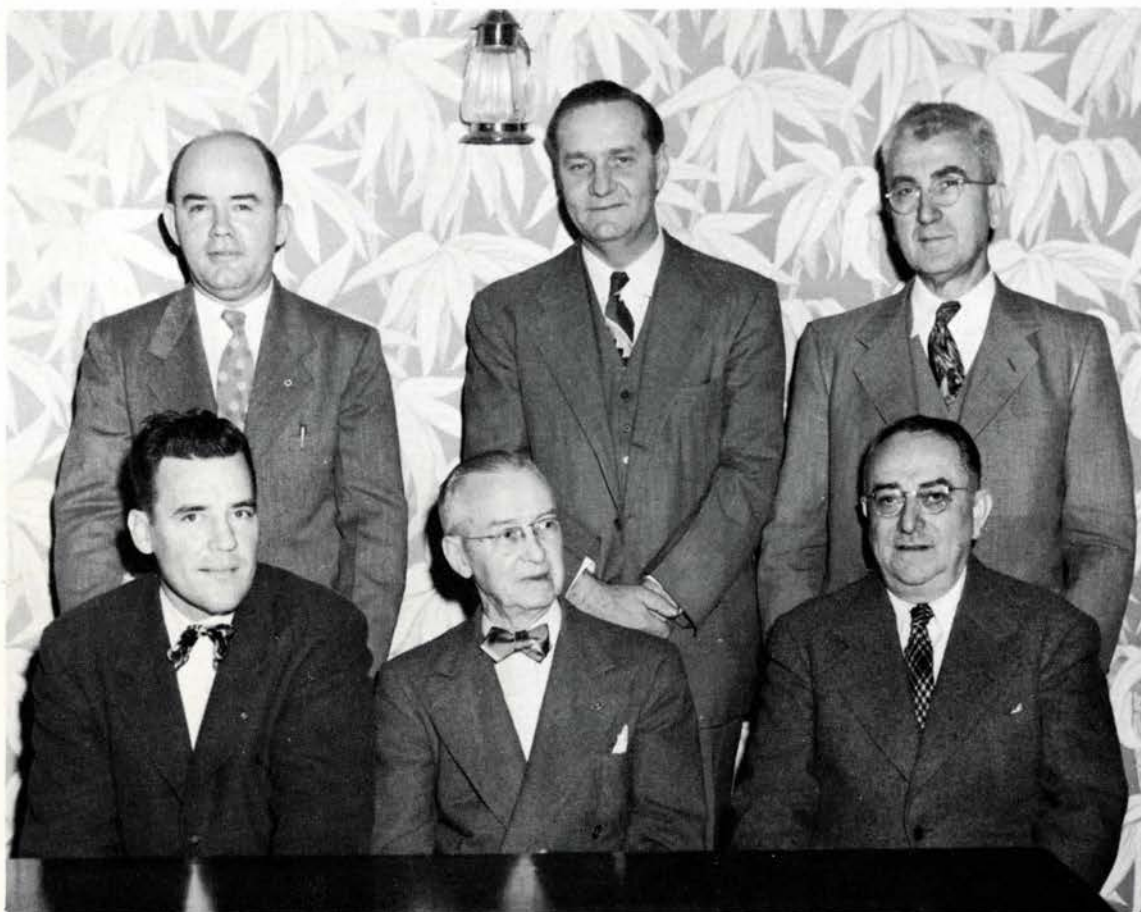
lication. The first trained, full time librarian was Elizabeth Bohnenberger Fretwell who served from 1932 to 1944. Miss Lora-Frances Davis, librarian today has served since 1946. These two outstanding workers deserve much credit for the library's growth not only in size but also in service to the medical community. Today it is credited with 17,631 volumes. Of all those libraries associated with a State Board of Health, Florida's is said to be the largest in the United States.

Dr. Frank G. Slaughter and Miss Lora-Frances Davis study the medical history of ancient Egypt in preparation for Dr. Slaughter's next novel.





Today, The Florida State Board of Health continues to flourish under unusually good leadership. Several of the members shown in the group below have served for a long period of time.



Left to right sitting: Edward Flynn, D.D.S., Tampa, Herbert Bryans, M.D., Pensacola, Robert B. McIver, M.D., Jacksonville.

Left to right standing: T. M. Cumbie, Ph. G., Quincy, Wilson Sowder, M.D., State Health Officer, Jacksonville, and Mark F. Boyd, M.D., Tallahassee.



## DUVAL MEDICAL CENTER

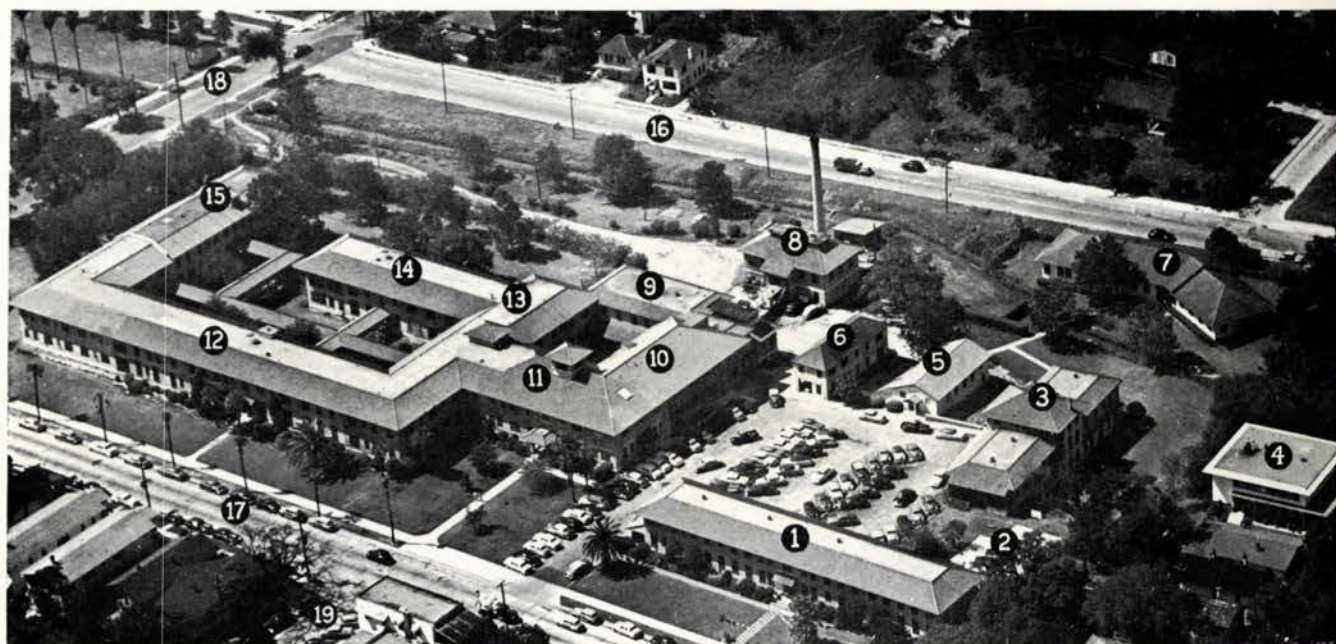
Boyd-McGinnis Unit, in foreground. Daniel Unit, to the right and beyond oak trees. Memorial Unit, to the left and in the background beyond telephone pole.



## PROPOSED NURSES SCHOOL AND RESIDENCE, DUVAL MEDICAL CENTER

## ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL

Major Additions and changes in the past two years include: (5) School of nursing auditorium and lecture hall. (10) Operating, emergency and physio-therapy rooms. (12) Addition to private medical and surgical building.







#### SAINT VINCENT'S HOSPITAL

Major expansion program includes a new wing which will provide 150 additional patient beds, additional surgeries, enlarged laboratory and x-ray facilities and an outpatient clinic; renovation and modernization of the present building; a new cafeteria and laundry; and a nurses' home and educational building.

#### BAPTIST HOSPITAL

Located near the southside approaches to the Acosta and Gilmore bridges, construction is expected to get under way in 1953.





# JACKSONVILLE A-BUZZ WITH INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

Jacksonville citizens can take pride in this magnificent new building, construction of which is underway on the southside today. Perhaps the largest south of Baltimore, designed to serve as southeastern home of Prudential Life Insurance Company, the building and its nearly 2,000 personnel will add possibly 5,000 additional population will present tangible evidence of Jacksonville's attainment of its new title, Life Insurance Center of Southeastern United States.

Convincing proof that Jacksonville deserves this new title will be seen on the following page. The buildings shown are completed or under construction now.

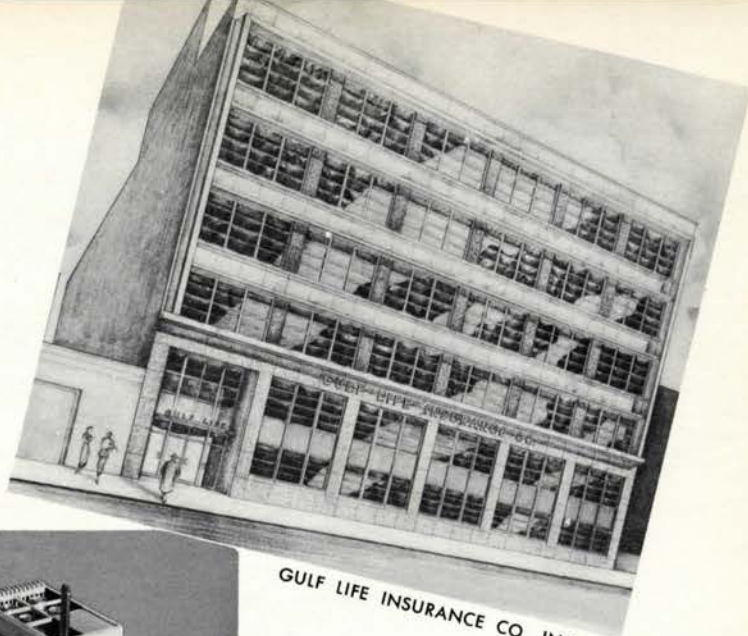


SOUTH CENTRAL HOME OFFICE  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA  
PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA  
KEMP, BUNCH & JACKSON  
ARCHITECTS

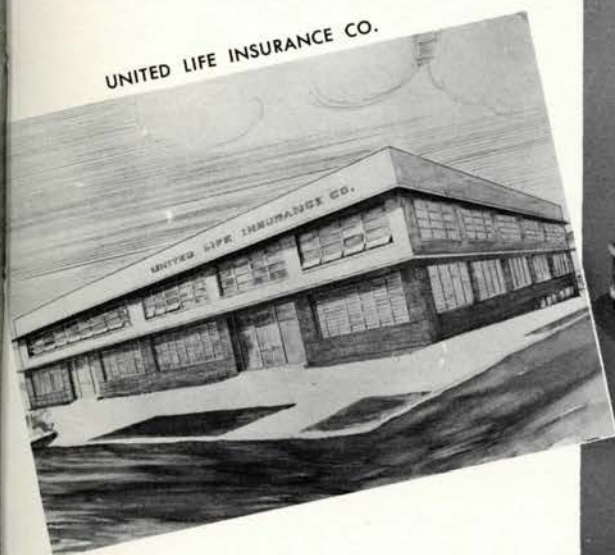




PENINSULAR LIFE INSURANCE CO.



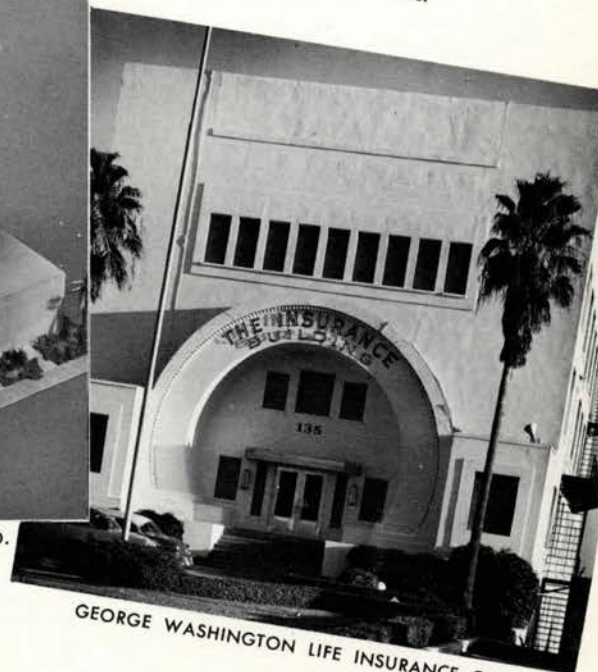
GULF LIFE INSURANCE CO. INC.



UNITED LIFE INSURANCE CO.



INDEPENDENT LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.



GEORGE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.



STATE FARM MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.



UNITED STATES FIDELITY & GUARANTY CO.



BLUE CROSS, BLUE SHIELD, INC.

DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY



## THE VOLUNTARY PLAN VERSUS COMPULSORY

ONE of the major problems which physicians of Florida faced in the 1940's was that of so-called socialized medicine. Politicians stringing along with the new deal were almost fanatical in their fight to establish an ideology that most members of the medical profession contended un-american. Senator Claude Pepper from Florida was in the vanguard of those eager and even determined to establish the principles of socialized medicine. An orator of outstanding ability, Senator Pepper used the radio and widely read publications to spread his teaching throughout the length and breadth of the nation.

On November 18, 1948 Senator Pepper and Dr. Frank G. Slaughter, chairman of the public relations committee of the Florida Medical Association, met in Jacksonville to debate the question: "Should Congress Enact Compulsory Health Insur-

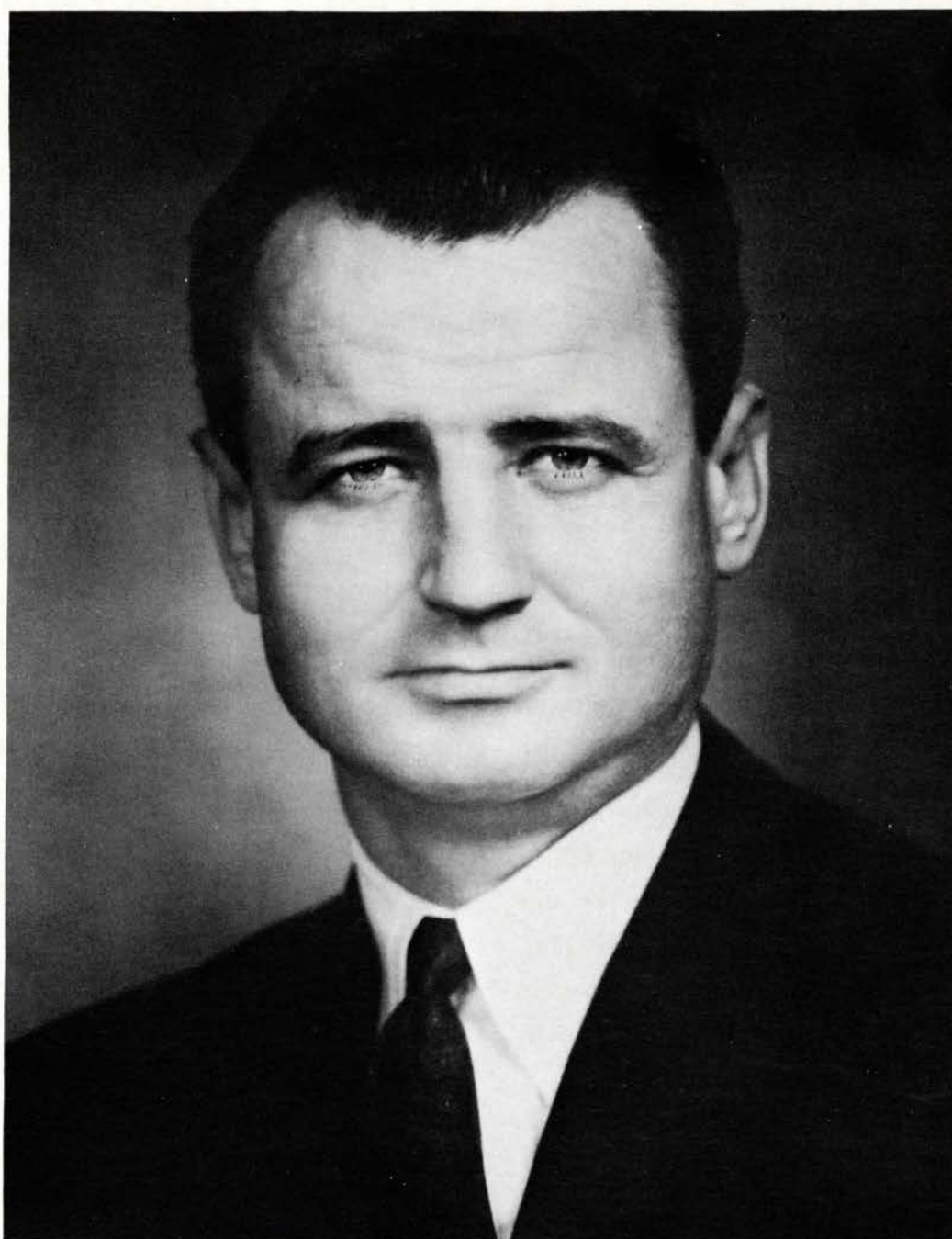
ance Legislation?" Sponsors were members of the Jacksonville Junior Chamber of Commerce. Each speaker handled his subject well; the sparks fairly flew.

Senator Pepper was invited to present his views before the Duval County Medical Society. He made an interesting and persuasive talk on the night of February 2, 1949. The members of the Society, their wives and guests listened to him attentively, and courteously. Following his presentation there was a minimum amount of discussion.

In the final portion of the long fight, members of the medical profession in Florida, south, north, east and west, fought with a will and were ably supported by the Woman's Medical Auxiliaries to the County Societies and state association.

Result of Primary Election, May 2, 1950:  
Pepper: 319,754; Smathers: 387,215.





HONORABLE GEORGE A. SMATHERS  
GUEST SPEAKER  
HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY BANQUET  
DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY  
DECEMBER 16, 1953

Photostat copy of the official organ of the Duval County Medical Society. This journal is not to be confused with the Florida Medical Journal, official organ of the Florida Medical Association first published nine years later in 1914. This journal ran for only eight months. Only one copy of this issue is known to exist. That is in the Library of the New York Academy of Medicine.

**F**

# FLORIDA MEDICAL JOURNAL

## FLORIDA MEDICAL JOURNAL

(Official Organ of Duval County Medical Society.)  
EDITED AND PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY...  
F. PIERCE HOOVER, M. D.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA U. S. A.

### COLLABORATORS.

### CONTENTS.

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Dr. Frank H. Caldwell, Tampa, Fla.  
Dr. Henry E. Palmer, Tallahassee, Fla.  
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Dr. E. Van Hood, Ocala, Fla.  
Dr. Hiram Bird, Kissimmee, Fla.  
Dr. J. Harris Pierpont, Pensacola.

### Editorials.

A Case of Malformation—By W. A. Brewster, M. D., formerly Acting Superintendent Lamar Hospital and Superintendent City Hospital of Augusta, Ga.

Epithelioma of the Penis—By J. L. Kirby-Smith, M. D., Jacksonville, Fla.

Aspergillus—A Report of Three Cases, Diagnosis and Treatment—By F. P. Hoover, M. D., Jacksonville, Fla.

### Miscellany.

Subscription price, \$1.00 a year. Single copies, 10 cents. Reprints of original articles furnished at cost price. Requests for them should be made on the manuscript, and the number desired. Short articles solicited.

Entered as second-class matter March 7, 1905, at P. O., Jacksonville, Fla.

## EDITORIAL.

Only a few years ago the yellow fever was a great bugaboo, frightening the whole country. The South Atlantic and Gulf ports were supposed to be peculiarly liable to suffer from this disease, and it caused an alarm wherever reported out of all proportion to the fatality that resulted from it.

But to-day it is known that no community need have the yellow fever. No community will have the yellow fever unless it is too lazy or too careless to take proper precautions, but a case of yellow fever is a positive proof of neglect—we might almost say of criminal neglect.

Jacksonville is in no appreciable danger of taking yellow fever from New Orleans. Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Cairo, Ill.—all these places are nearer New Orleans than Jacksonville is. But we ought to do now and all the time that which will make yellow fever impossible—not so much because it will make it impossible as because it will also minimize malaria and give a maximum of comfort.

Our sanitary inspectors should be instructed to see that there

**AUGUST, 1905**

◀ ◀ VOLUME ONE ▶ ▶  
NUMBER EIGHT



# THE ANCIENT OAK AND MODERN JACKSONVILLE



60 YEARS AGO

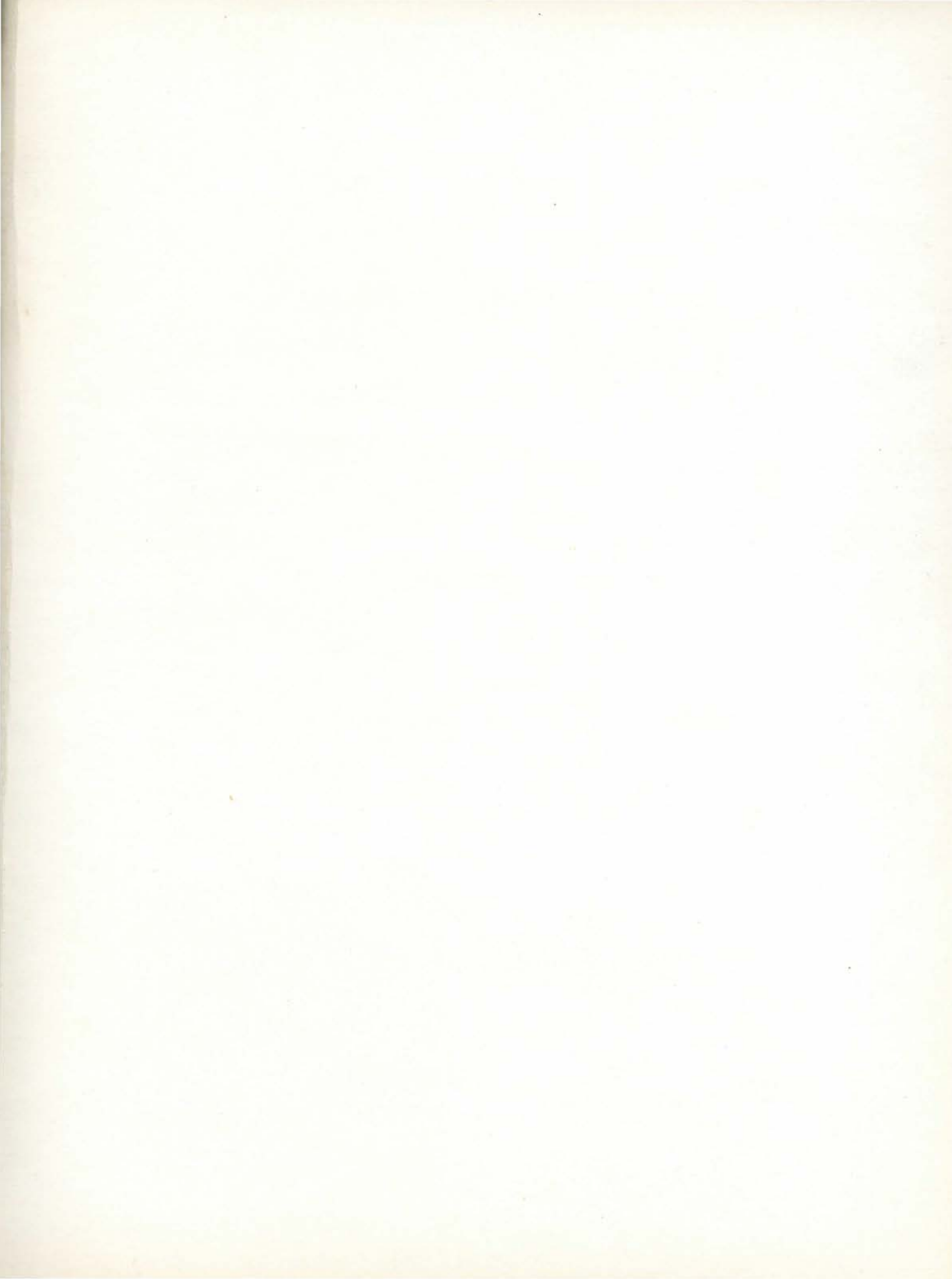


Located near the south shore of the St. Johns River, Jacksonville's ancient oak is depicted in the etching not far from the foot of the Main Street Bridge. According to legend, Indians of by-gone days chose the peaceful shade of the oak's spreading branches to negotiate their treaties. Estimates of the great tree's age vary. A photograph made 60 years ago supports the belief that the tree was an old resident of this region when the Duval County Medical Society was founded. Standing under the old oak's huge branches one can see Jacksonville's skyline in the distance. Thus, he can reflect upon nature's marvelous handiwork in the foreground and man-made structures in the background.

Poems and great cities are made by man—but only God can make a tree.







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OCCIDENS.

Circulus

LA FLORIDA

Auctore Hieron. Chiusi



Naguater.



Tali



Cofle



Chiacha



Nisoon



Chague



Vlibahaly.



Lacane



Chillano.



Ayx.

Quigata

Tascalifa.



Xualatino

Rio del Spirito Santo

Culuta

Rio de Cañaueral



Achm

Rio de Flores

Rio del Oro

C. de Cruz  
C. Desierto

Maro Pequena

Rio de Pesca  
Costa Bara

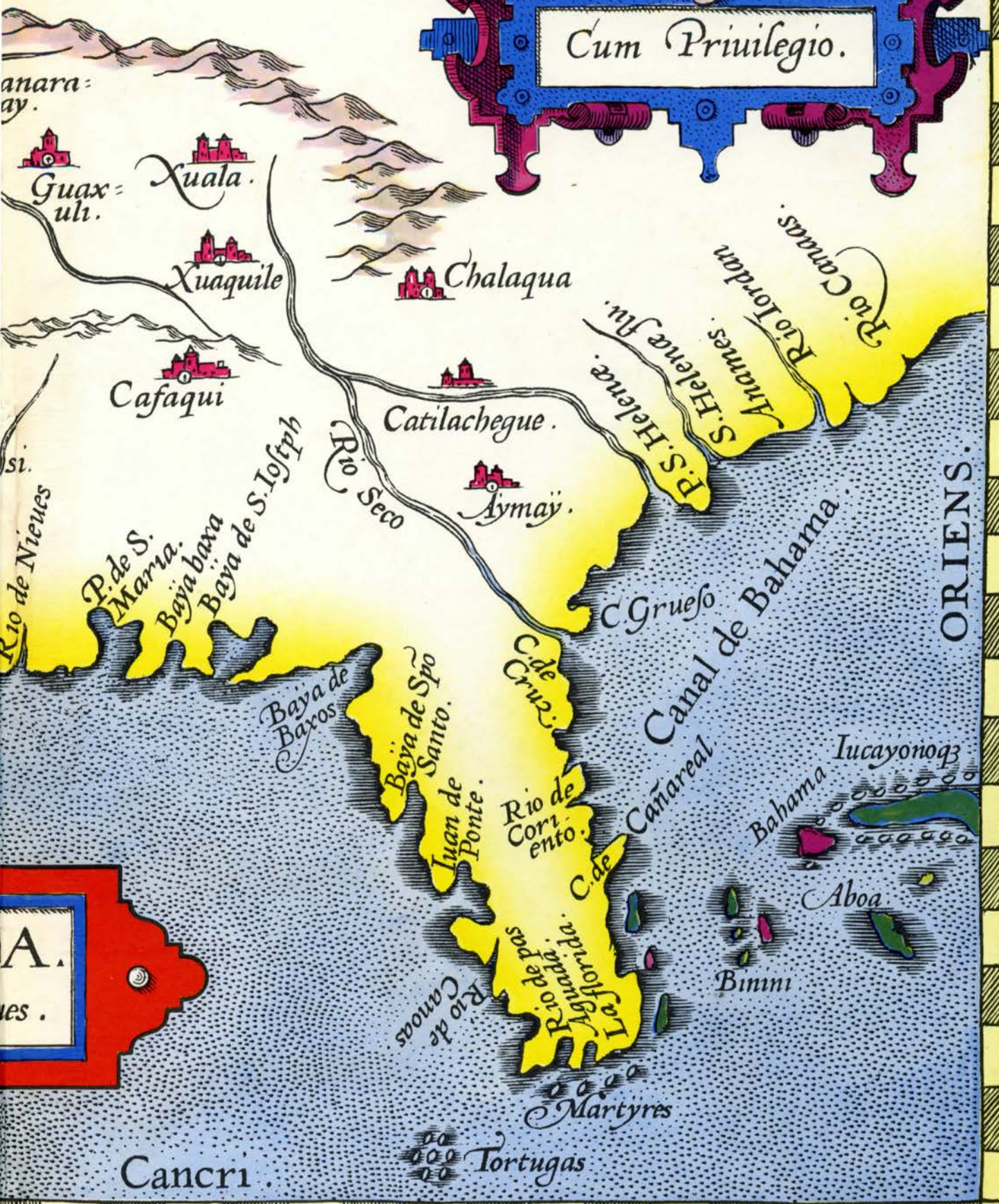
Rio Escondido.

Medanos  
della Mag  
dalena.

Rio de las Palmas



RIO.



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